

Government, Police Accused

Recriminations Begin Over Paris Bombing

By Richard Eder

New York Times Service

PARIS — The impulse toward a kind of unified national anger that followed the bombing Friday of a Jewish synagogue here is beginning to unravel into irritability.

It is premature to say that the shock is over. The killing and maiming outside the synagogue brought back a historic nightmare that the French as a society have never much wanted to recall: when during World War II anti-Semitism was both official and lethal, and led to the extermination of 75,000 French Jews.

There have been ugly incidents in recent years — 120 or so since 1975 by one count — but none approaching the scale of the bomb on Rue Copernic that killed four and injured a score. The earlier incidents suggested that anti-Semitism existed in France as a kind of sickness; this one suggested that the sickness was acute and dangerous. The alarm here stemmed from two troubling questions.

The first was, "Who was responsible?" And the search for, and argument over, an answer have taken all kinds of agitated forms and are nowhere near resolution. The second is, "Were we all responsible?"

Press Denunciations

If there was something approaching unanimity in the first two days after the bombing it was the will to answer the second question. "We French," the answer went, "are not an anti-Semitic people," and it came in anguished denunciations of the bombing in all of the press, and in outraged protest from the entire political and social spectrum. Even the small neo-Nazi groups, whose leaders have been interrogated by the police without apparent result, felt constrained to denounce the bombing if with less outrage.

That France went into World War II with a strong current of avowed political anti-Semitism, and yet managed to come out of it a victor, has twisted French feelings on the subject into a painful complexity. It is a mixture of guilt and questioning of guilt that

makes for an unwelcome national hesitancy in this land of certainty. The probability, in fact, is that the French are much less anti-Semitic than they think they are. Press commentators have been stressing the difference between the mood now and that of the 1930s. "Then you had political parties and news-

NEWS ANALYSIS

papers openly preaching anti-Semitism," said Henry Amouroux, a historian. "Today not a single paper or movement condones it. These Nazis are fish without water."

Not Represented

Raymond Aron, who is himself Jewish, said, "There is not an important anti-Semitic movement in France. There are little groups of killers; and it is not the same thing."

In any event, the will to protest and to be seen to protest has been

an impressive thing in the past couple of days. It may have caught the government in a serious political miscalculation. Although the interior minister, Christian Bonnet, rushed to the bombed synagogue Friday night, the government was not represented either at the services there on Saturday or during the various protest marches that day.

After some hesitation, the government parties decided to participate in Tuesday's mass march from the Place de la Nation to the Place de la République. Originally planned for Saturday, the march was joined by labor unions, the opposition parties and dozens of other organizations.

If the need to express outrage was an initially unifying factor, the questions about the authorship of the bombing, the responsibilities of the authorities for not preventing it and what is to be done now are all highly divisive. Each day produces new recriminations.

The police are being blamed for the fact that there seem to be no

clues to the identity of the authors. It has been suggested that it may be the work of a so-called "black" international: an extreme rightist underground operating in Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Spain and France. The existence of such a thing, however, is a hypothesis; and even then, there have been suggestions that if it exists, it may be, in turn, backed by such varied sources as Libya or the KGB.

There have already been angry recriminations among the police themselves. Two policemen's unions have charged that the force has been infiltrated by pro-Nazis; four other unions have denied it. In any event, there is general agreement that for whatever reason, the police have not worked nearly so hard in gathering material on the far right as on the far left and new find themselves with few leads and few sources on the bombing. This, in turn, is attributed to the bias of a series of center-right governments going back 20 years.

The most significant action taken by the government so far, apart from increasing the guards at Jewish establishments, is to put the entire investigation under the Court of State Security. This is an institution with special powers. It can order unlimited searches, hold suspects for a week without charges and it operates under secrecy.

The Security Court is itself a controversial body: If it gives the government more power to investigate, it also gives it, according to critics, more power to cover up its own mistakes.

The protests by the major Jewish organizations against what they regard as insufficient government interest and energy in taking action against the terrorists are beginning to give a defensive tone to the government's own statements.

In French politics, the distance from defensive to offensive is barely a raised eyebrow. The danger is that the strong government statements against the terrorists will be diluted by its protest about "politicization" of the situation.

The statements came as the police announced their first lead in the investigation: the bomb exploded Friday that killed four persons outside a Paris synagogue.

They said they had identified the owner of a motorcycle that was driven by a man who witnesses said placed a package outside the synagogue minutes before the blast. They did not release his name or other details.

Denouncing the bombing as odious, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "The criminal acts bring a painful echo to the Jewish community of past events, of persecutions, deportations and the systematic massacre organized by the Hitler regime."

"Concerning the French Jews, who are French among other French, my unchanging position and concern is that they should feel they are treated as all should while conserving their religion and personality as other French communities have done."

U.S. Candidate Says Iran Gave Him Guidelines

WASHINGTON — Citizens Party presidential candidate Barry Commoner said he has received and relayed to the State Department a two-part proposal by an Iranian government official that could help resolve the hostage crisis.

Mr. Commoner said the proposal calls for an immediate freeze of the late Shah's assets in the U.S., and release of U.S. government documents concerning former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's involvement with the Shah. There was no immediate comment from the State Department.

"The proposals were made by an official of the Iranian government whose name I am not at liberty to disclose," Mr. Commoner said. The Iranians would allow \$1,000 per week of the Shah's assets to be used to support his family, Mr. Commoner said.

Mr. Commoner said he volunteered, both to the Iranians and to the State Department, to act as liaison if possible negotiations between the two is to be discussed.

3 Allies Protest E. Berlin Parade

United Press International

BERLIN — The three Western Allies in Berlin sent a sharp protest Tuesday to the Communist government in East Berlin over a military parade by East Germans celebrating the 31st anniversary of the founding of the East German state.

The Western Allies said that the parade of troops, tanks and artillery reviewed by East German and Soviet leaders violated the terms of the 1971 Four-Power Treaty signed by Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union.

A statement from the British military command said the Allies condemned the "repetition of such illegal East German military shows of might, which violate the demilitarized status of greater Berlin."

Yugoslavia Earthquake

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — An earthquake reading 6.5 on the Mercalli scale shook the area southeast of Mostar Wednesday, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported. No damage or injuries were reported. A quake reading 6.5 is considered moderate.

Polish Watchdog On Corruption Is Re-Elected

United Press International

WARSAW — The parliament Wednesday re-elected former secretary of police chief Mieczyslaw Moczar, a virulent anti-Semite responsible for the purge of thousands of Jews, to head an agency to root out official corruption.

Mr. Moczar, 68, reportedly has built up files on corrupt senior officials over the years. In a rare departure from the norm, seven lawmakers abstained in the vote approving Mr. Moczar's re-election as head of the Supreme Chamber of Control.

The parliament placed the watchdog agency under its own supervision, instead of the government's. Deputies said the role of the body, known by its initials as NIK, had been limited in the past because it acted only on the order of the premier.

At a Central Committee meeting this weekend, Mr. Moczar called for the expulsion of dishonest, demoralized and sometimes corrupt elements from the party. In the late 1960s, he led the purge of thousands of Jews from public life during an anti-Zionist drive.

He was fired as interior minister for challenging party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka for his position in 1969 and was ousted from the Politburo in 1971.

(Continued from Page 1)

present conflict in a position to seek more normal relations with the West.

The Iran-Iraq war has created a dilemma for Iranian opposition groups in exile. Initially, they were hopeful that Iraq's invasion would overthrow the pro-Soviet Iranian regime, creating a power vacuum for them to fill, a diplomat said.

Mr. Bakhtiari has used Iraqi facilities to broadcast to Iran, and he is believed to have visited Baghdad recently. Western analysts believe that he harmed his image in Iran by becoming too closely identified with Iraq.

Now Iranian exile leaders are hoping that an Iranian victory would revive the prestige of the Iranian military and possibly create opportunities in Tehran for the emigres return to power.

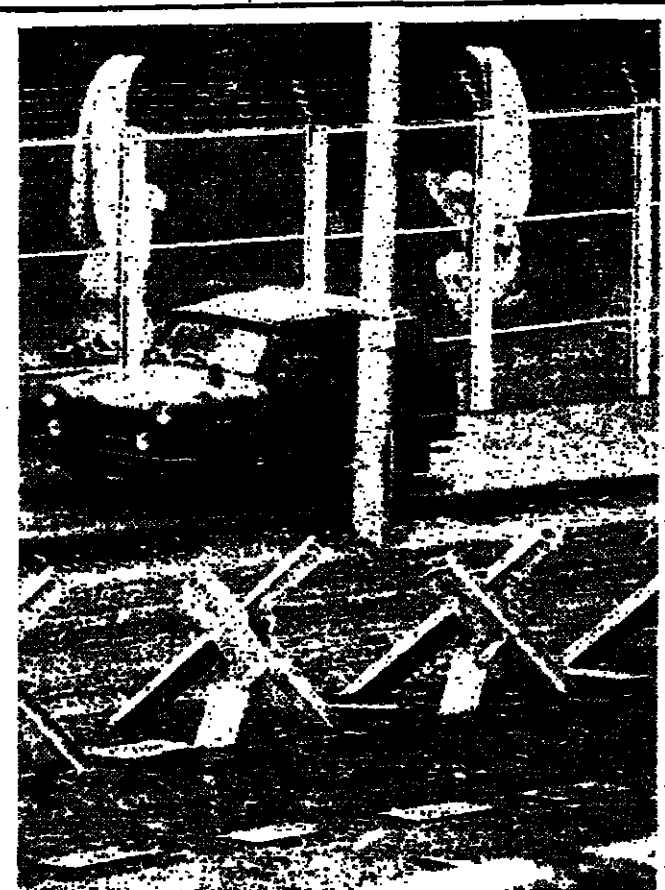
The royal family reportedly believes that Prince Reza still can command support among some Iranians — hence the decision to proclaim his monarchy later this month. He will not be crowned: His father, the late Shah, ruled for 20 years before being crowned.

In addition to closer cooperation with the Pahlavi supporters, Anti-Terrorist Sweep Begins in Italy Cities

The Associated Press

MILAN — Police arrested 30 persons in an anti-terrorist sweep under way in major Italian cities and on the island of Sardinia, authorities said Wednesday.

The operation launched in Milan, Turin, Bologna, Trento and on Sardinia followed the discovery of five terrorist hideouts in Genoa and the arrest of 13 suspected members of the leftist Red Brigade.



LOOKING FOR TROUBLE — East German border guards patrolling the death strip along the Berlin Wall pass by two angelic statues, located inside a private cemetery.

U.S. Offers Military Aid To More Nations in Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Christopher said that the United States "will defend our vital interests in the Persian Gulf region." He noted that Iran had announced that it would not block traffic in the Strait of Hormuz.

They said that Jordan's support for Iraq stemmed from increasing close relations that preceded the conflict with Iran and from Jordan's reliance on Iraq for financial assistance.

U.S. officials said that there was no direct connection between the United States' offer to help Gulf states and its inability to persuade King Hussein to temper his support for Iraq.

The officials said that the discussions with Jordan had the beneficial effect of opening a channel to Iraqi leaders. The United States was thus able to convey its views on the need for ending the conflict as well as assurances that it was not backing Iran, as alleged by Iraq.

Mr. Christopher, in his speech in Boston, emphasized that the United States was neutral in the conflict and would not intervene on either side. The United States, he said, expects the Soviet Union "to act with restraint."

So far, he said, the Russians have joined in peacekeeping efforts of the United Nations Security Council and "have behaved generally with caution."

"Our present understanding is that the Soviet Union, like the United States, supports an early end to the war," Mr. Christopher said. "They should persist in that course. It is in our common interest to assure that a localized conflict does not take on a superpower dimension."

But he accused Moscow of using the press and radio to spread "fabrications" that the United States had taken sides.

Neutrality does not mean U.S. indifference, he said.

Prince to be Proclaimed Shah by Pahlavi Family

(Continued from Page 1)

emigre opposition groups are discussing the formation of a so-called grand union, according to diplomats and Iranian opposition sources.

The front would include, beside Mr. Bakhtiari, other groups led by former premier Ali Amini and former National Iranian Oil Company chief Hassan Nazli, they said.

In addition, several generals — including a former brother-in-law of the Shah — would join, they said.

The most prominent Iranian military men in exile — Gen. Gholam Ali Oveis and Adm. Ahmad Madani — reportedly will be linked to the front without officially belonging to it.

Contempt Costly To U.S. Reporter

The Associated Press

BOISE, Idaho — For the second consecutive day, an Idaho Statesman reporter has been fined \$500 for refusing to obey a magistrate's order to reveal where she interviewed a woman wanted in a child-custody case.

Magistrate Judge Karen Veltow, however, on Tuesday modified an earlier contempt citation against Ellen Marks, saying that she would fine the reporter \$500 each time she appears in court and not every day she refuses to reveal the woman's whereabouts.

Miss Marks is scheduled to appear in court again next Tuesday.

The magistrate has been trying to force Miss Marks, 24, to reveal where she interviewed Geni Gilmore and her daughter, Alyssa. Mrs. Gilmore took her 8-year-old daughter into hiding a month ago after a child-custody dispute with her former husband, Michael Clary, of Omaha, Neb.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

2 Turkish Terrorists Hanged; First in 8

The Associated Press

ANKARA — Two convicted terrorists — a rightist and a leftist — were hanged before dawn Wednesday, becoming the first pair executed in Turkey in eight years. Outside Ankara's maximum prison, meanwhile, martial law security forces were increased in the wake of known terrorist activity to prevent reprisals.

The quick approval by the military leadership of long-pending sentences against the men was seen as a signal to terrorists not to repeat their activities.

Meanwhile, Wednesday, professionally printed leaflets from the most violent revolutionary band, the leftist Dev-Sol, a newspaper office. "We will fight until our last drop of blood as fascist attack directed particularly toward the working class and our impoverished people," the leaflet declared. The Dev-Sol first extremist organization to vow public opposition to the rule five days after military leaders toppled Prime Minister Suley mirel and dissolved the parliament.

Tories Call for Tougher Curbs on Union

The Associated Press

BRIGHTON, England — Britain's ruling Conservative Party overwhelmingly at the party's annual convention here Wednesday called for tougher curbs on trade unions.

But the delegates heeded the warnings of moderate minister Margaret Thatcher's government could not afford confrontation with the country's powerful unions. The convention a continuing review of union "privileges" and stopped well urging a specific crackdown.

Employment Secretary James Prior, regarded by right-wing too soft on the unions, received a standing ovation after he "They [union leaders] would love to have something on which all unite ... On which extremists could get moderates on their 'By God, I'm not going to give them that chance.'" he added

Russian Activist Pleads Guilty to Agita

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Viktor Kapitanchuk, a religious activist, pled to anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation Wednesday, Tass reported. Mr. Kapitanchuk, 35, is being tried on charges of producing and distributing materials stigmatizing the Soviet Union. During court proceedings, he said "I plead fully guilty to assisting by my criminal foreign anti-Soviet centers and organizations in carrying out activities against the Soviet Union."

He is a founding member of the Christian Committee for the Rights of Believers in the U.S.S.R., an underground group that documents alleged repression of religious believers. The committee has a maximum penalty of seven years in labor camps and five internal exile. The trial was to continue Thursday.

Sadat Power Stays Firm But His Problems Grow

(Continued from Page 1)

hundreds of millions of pounds coming into Egypt for our food security and in the meantime the price goes up every day. I wonder where all the money goes."

Though Mr. Sadat has sought to give Egypt the trappings of a pluralistic Western democracy, he has several times reined in his liberalization policies. "He wants opposition philosophically but he cannot tolerate it personally," a prominent member of the minority Socialist Labor Party asserted. "He equates loyalty to Egypt with loyalty to the man."

Having made peace with Israel to devote precious resources to domestic needs, Mr. Sadat has tried periodically to jolt the home front. In May, he retired Premier Mustafa Khalil, a respected technocrat, shuffled him to the post of minister of responsibility to provincial governors and began revamping economic policies by declaring a new budget year starting in July.

Most of his changes have seemed to be political palliatives that do not deal with basic problems like the \$4 billion budget deficit anticipated this year, caused in part by costly subsidies of consumer necessities.

Since riots in January, 1977, over price increases, quickly reined, for such basics as bread and cooking oil, the government has avoided tampering with the subsidies, which now exceed \$2 billion a year and benefit an emerging class of the wealthy as much as the desperately poor.

The subsidies have not entirely insulated the public from inflation, reckoned at 25 percent or more annually in the high cost of other items like meat. In early September Mr. Sadat abruptly announced a four-week nationwide ban on the slaughter of livestock and sales of meat to fight what he described as "a criminal increase" in prices.

Deputy Prime Minister Fuad Mohieddin has announced that, as of October, meat will be fixed in price and sold only two days a week.

Mr. Sadat has put down potential dissent by effectively ignoring national referendums, a popular mandate the system he created. At referendum last May the 98 percent of the voters approve national changes that, among things, allowed Mr. Sadat to remain president as long as his second six-year term, plus the maximum, expires in 1982.

"None of his policies has succeeded, and when he works he turns to somnolence and stays a jump ahead of appointments," a Westernist remarked.

Two vital constituencies armed forces and the upper bourgeoisie — have continued to work for Mr. Sadat partly because military and economic aid obtained from the United States.

The president's capacity years for surprise raises the question of whether a successor might be his policies, as he did with Mr. Nasser. Mr. Sadat is grooming Vice President Mubarak, an air force hero most logical heir.

"There would be a coup to Sadat's policies," a Westernist analyst forecast. "They would be carried out in some commitment is another thing."

Mr. Sadat has had the wisdom to let some of his more bizarre inspirations fade away. His call for a massive "Carter plan" that would pump \$15 billion in Western aid into Egypt over five years was dropped after it met an awkward silence in Washington. Egypt now gets \$2 billion a year in economic assistance from the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

Mr. Sadat's self-confidence has proved both a strength and a weakness. His defiance in giving shelter to the dying Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, when few others dared, was seen in the West as an act of courage and compassion.

After the outbreak of the Iran war Mr. Sadat was outspoken in his public remarks, urging the United States to use its opportunity in the Gulf conflict to bring down Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime and offering U.S. armed forces the use of Egyptian territory.

The Egyptian leader has gratuitously insulted Saudi Arabia and

other past Arab benefactors with him over a treaty, so much so that a nation seems unlikely in the able future. He recently visited the Saudi would never turn to Mr. Sadat "You can't buy with rubles." The same iness is evident in Mr. Sadat's characterization of himself head of the Egyptian family.

After the Coptic Church complained of harassment by Moslem fundamentalists, Mr. Sadat accused church leaders of sectarian friction. He declared: "I know that I rule as a ruler of an Islamic state, has been tough with Mr. Sadat, having some; and has warned militant that 'universities and schools for education only.'

Mr. Sadat has discorporated after they claim his assumptions or opinion pendent popularity. This the president's entourage with sycophants. Two years attempted to shake off sycophants in Parliament by d his old Center Party swarmed over to his new Democratic Party. When nent columnist, Mustafa observed that they were n join up without even what the new party stood Sadat forbade Mr. Amin for a few weeks.

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Sadat: Mummies Should be Buried

Reuters

CAIRO — President A Sadat called Wednesday for the burial of mummies no display in Egypt's museum.

In an address on Egypt Culture Day, he urged the responsible to make a quick decision to end the show of mummies, saying in a reference to Egypt's "monarchic" that "our creed is eg that."

The ancient Egyptians mummies, their dead in the t their souls one day would turn to earth.



John Jenrette Jr. with his wife, Rita, after being convicted on charges of conspiracy and bribery in the Abscam case.

Jenrette, Co-Defendant Guilty of Conspiracy and Bribery

y Convicts 2d Congressman in Abscam Operation

By Douglas E. Kneeland
New York Times Service

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — John Jenrette Jr., a Republican congressman from Missouri, was convicted Tuesday of conspiracy and bribery in the Abscam operation. The jury found him guilty on all counts of the conspiracy and bribery charges against him.

Both Rep. Jenrette, 44, and Mr. Stowe, 50, were convicted on all three counts of the conspiracy and bribery charges against them.

When the jury foreman announced the verdict shortly after 6 p.m., Rep. Jenrette bowed his head. Later, he slumped in his seat at the defense table, struggling to control tears, as each member of the jury was polled on the verdict.

"I'm very much in shock," he said later outside the courthouse. "I love this country. I haven't done anything to sell the office."

Clearly stunned that the jury reached its decision just hours after the close of his lengthy trial, Rep. Jenrette added: "I'm beginning to wonder about our whole system. You know I believe in the judicial system, but I just can't see how all the evidence, if they looked at it, could have been run through. Obviously, the videos were all that counted."

It was on one of those FBI videotapes, made on Dec. 4, 1979, that the jury of eight women and four men saw and heard Rep. Jenrette discuss whether he could produce the private immigration bill for a sheik in return for \$100,000. And on that same tape Rep. Jenrette told Anthony Amoroso, an FBI undercover agent, "I've got larceny in my blood. I'd take it in a goddamn minute."

A tape made two days later showed Mr. Stowe returning to a house carefully wired by the FBI where he picked up \$50,000 in a paper bag from Mr. Amoroso and said he was on his way to Rep. Jenrette's office on Capitol Hill. That night, in a taped telephone conversation heard by the jury, Rep. Jenrette responded, "Everything's fine," when he was asked by Mr. Amoroso if he had received a package from Mr. Stowe, who was described by the government as Rep. Jenrette's "bagman."

3-Year Production Target Would Double Expense

Nuclear Arms Cost Put at \$25 Billion

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration estimates it will cost \$25 billion during the next three years to produce the new air-launched cruise missile, the B-61 air-dropped nuclear bomb, and the warhead for the new air-launched cruise missile. In final design stages and approved for production are another strategic air-dropped bomb, a ground-launched cruise missile, the Pershing-2 extended-range missile, and an eight-inch artillery shell.

Under design but not yet set for production are Mark 12-A warheads adapted to the proposed MX ICBM and another larger warhead for the same missile. In addition, designed but not approved for production are two controversial nuclear warheads for the Navy's Standard and Harpoon missiles. Still on the drawing board, but built into the long-term program, is the warhead for the Trident-2 missile.

All these weapons are to be built by a production complex that, until two years ago, was producing little more than one newly designed nuclear bomb a year.

A White House committee recently approved expanding production at the three existing reactors, restarting the L-reactor at Savannah River and initiating a "blending" operation that mixes supergrade plutonium with already produced lower grades to come out with a weapons grade.

To meet the costs of this increased production of special nuclear materials and the costs of additional workers at the seven facilities that make up the weapons production complex, Energy Department officials are projecting the need for an additional \$2 billion a year for the next five years, sources said.

For example, the planned Energy Department nuclear weapons budget for fiscal 1982 now being put together will total about \$5 billion, up from the \$2.7 billion initially sought for fiscal 1981.

Another \$1 billion, sources said, is being added to the Energy Department weapons budget during the next four to five years to pay for a long-delayed maintenance program for the seven plants around the country that make the parts and finally assemble the nuclear warheads. Several of these facilities, including the plant at Amarillo, Texas, where all the warheads are put together, do not meet the safety requirements of the government's regulations.

Lagging Exports Threaten Ability to Meet Debts

Polish Coal Output Drops Dramatically

By Murray Seeger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The production of Polish coal has fallen in recent weeks, threatening the country's ability to pay its foreign debt payments to the West.

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Women Advised On Tampon Use By U.S. Doctors

United Press International

NEW YORK — The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists has advised women to stop using super-absorbent tampons until more research has been conducted on toxic shock syndrome, a disease related to their use.

Women need not stop using tampons, the doctors advised in a statement issued this week. But, the statement said it would be wise to discontinue use of the newly developed, super-absorbent tampons, until more research has been completed. The statement advised women to alternate tampons with sanitary napkins during menstrual cycles.

The statement said tampons should be changed frequently, at least every 6-8 hours. Women were warned to stop using tampons and consult their physician if they experience such symptoms as high fever, vomiting, diarrhea, or a sunburn-like rash.

The disease was identified in June as being associated with menstruation and tampon use. As of September, 213 cases had been reported in the U.S., 16 of which proved fatal. Procter & Gamble Co. recalled its Rely tampon last month.

Reagan Accuses Carter of Being at 'Point of Hysteria'

By Douglas E. Kneeland
New York Times Service

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio — Ronald Reagan, still searching out blue-collar and ethnic voters in the hotly contested industrial states, accused Tuesday of reaching "a point of hysteria" as the presidential race entered its final four weeks.

Before coming to this economically troubled city for a "save our steel" rally, the Republican presidential nominee took his campaign to a Polish-American neighborhood in Philadelphia and to a shopping mall in suburban Bucks County.

Mr. Reagan took Mr. Carter to task for "terrible economic policies which have caused massive unemployment, the highest interest rates since the Civil War, and prices which have turned simple shopping trips into an oppressive burden."

But Mr. Reagan saved his sharpest attacks on Mr. Carter for a response to the president's charges in Chicago Tuesday that the Republican's election would be dangerously divisive to the country. Addressing a Democratic fundraising event, Mr. Carter had said:

"You'll determine whether this America will be unified or, if I lose the election, whether America might be separated, blacks from whites, Jews from Christians, North from South, rural from urban."

Mr. Reagan has been smoldering for weeks about what he considers Mr. Carter's insinuations that he is a racist and a warmonger. Recently, he has responded by jokingly telling audiences that he has been busy lately starting a nuclear war or doing away with Social Security, forswearing personal attacks on his opponent.

Tuesday, however, Mr. Reagan bridled as he left his suburban Philadelphia hotel when questioned about Mr. Carter's most recent charges and appeared to respond in kind. Starting slowly, he first remarked:

"I think he had some harsh words for the country, not necessarily for me, and I just have to say on this I can't be angry. I'm saddened that anyone — particularly someone who has held that position — could intimate such a thing and I'm not asking for an apology from him. I know who I have to account to for my actions. But I think he owes the country an apology."

Asked if he thought Mr. Carter was fighting dirty, he appeared to warm to his task.

"Well, I think he's a badly misinformed and prejudiced man," Mr. Reagan said. "Certainly he's reaching a point of hysteria that's hard to understand."

Later, on local TV interview, Mr. Reagan was asked what he meant when he called Carter "a prejudiced man."

"Prejudiced about me," Mr. Reagan said, "because he has absolutely no evidence to substantiate such terrible claims as he has made. And, I'm just saddened that this is the direction that he's taking in the campaign — to suggest that anyone — or for anyone, particularly a president to suggest — that an American would attempt to divide our people along ethnic and religious, racial lines and even geographic lines. And there is no evidence, in fact, any evidence that can be found is to the contrary that all of my life has been dedicated to the reverse."

In his appearance before the Polish-American League of Pennsylvania at St. Adalbert's Church Hall in Philadelphia, Mr. Reagan was warmly received by several hundred cheering spectators and an enthusiastic police band, adding to the optimism of his Pennsylvania political advisers, who seemed almost overwhelmed by the continuing polls that showed their candidate leading the state.

U.S. Aid for Mental Health Services

Kennedy Joins Carter at Signing of Bill

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Carter joined Tuesday with his one-time political rival, Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, as he signed into law a major reorganization of U.S. aid programs for mental health services.

Meanwhile, Robert Strauss, chairman of the Carter-Mondale Re-Election Committee, acknowledged that Mr. Carter was trailing Ronald Reagan, his Republican opponent, in the opinion polls.

Echoing recent comments of many of Mr. Carter's top advisers, Mr. Strauss said after a meeting at the White House that Mr. Reagan was being kept "under wraps" by his advisers. Mr. Strauss asserted that the former California governor was not being forced to defend his record, and that this accounted for his being ahead in the polls.

Mr. Strauss responded to a new attack by Mr. Reagan Tuesday that the president had become strident in his criticisms, particularly

on Mr. Carter's comments Monday that a victory by Mr. Reagan might lead Americans to be separated. "Black from white, Jew from Christian, North from South, rural from urban."

Prayer Issue

"Once again Governor Reagan has taken exception to the language used by President Carter rather than address the specific issues which have been raised," he said.

In Chicago Monday night, Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said that Mr. Carter, in his reference to Jew and Christian, was referring to comments by the Rev. Jerry Falwell, who heads the Moral Majority political movement, that God does not hear the prayers of Jews and other non-Christians, and to Reagan's seeming tolerance of that view.

Mr. Powell acknowledged that Mr. Reagan had disagreed with Mr. Falwell's comment but then cited the following Reagan quote: "But then I guess everyone can make his own interpretation of the Bible, and many individuals have been making different interpretations for a long time."

At the signing ceremony for the mental health legislation, Mr. Carter made no reference to

Reagan. Instead he joked that, even at the height of his bitter primary election campaign against Mr. Kennedy this winter, Mr. Kennedy had worked cooperatively with Rosslyn Carter to help produce the new mental health program.

The legislation was aimed at shifting mental health-care financing from large hospitals to community-based programs. It gives the states more flexibility to provide mental health-care grants, and it recommends a "bill of rights" for patients.

West Berlin Rail Men Reject Bosses in East

Reuters

FRANKFURT — More than 130 West Berliners who struck against their Communist employers, the East German state railway, have applied for jobs with the West German federal railway, a West German rail spokesman said Tuesday.

A 10-day strike for higher pay, better social conditions and a free trade union paralyzed traffic in West Berlin on the urban S-Bahn network, which operates in both East and West.

OAS Hostages Released By El Salvador Leftists

By Joe Frazier
The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador — Leftists ended a three-week occupation of the Organization of American States' office in San Salvador late Tuesday. Meanwhile, a human rights activist and a priest were found shot to death outside the capital, and right-wing guerrillas were believed responsible.

Some 25 leftists and their 10 hostages, including OAS local director Albino Roman y Vega, left the building and were driven in buses to the office of the archbishop of El Salvador.

Several hours later a bomb went off in the archbishop's office in San Jose de la Montaña church, causing heavy damage, church officials said. They said they believed that the bombing was right-wing retaliation for having met the leftist demands.

The government refused to negotiate with the organizers of the occupations, the Democratic Revolutionary Front, and a government spokesman said it refused the Front's demands, including an end to the seven-month-old state of siege and freedom for 60 persons who the leftists claimed were political prisoners.

But OAS special envoy Alberto Salem said that the leftists — who are seeking to displace the conservative minority that has long dominated El Salvador's political, military and economic life — ended their siege when he told them the government promised to investigate the status of the 60 and the disappearance of hundreds of leftists this year.

The bullet-riddled body of Maria Magdalena Heniques, 30, an official of the El Salvador Human Rights Commission, a private group, was found partially buried alongside a road near the capital Tuesday.

The woman was kidnapped last Friday. Her group says that more than 7,000 people have been killed in political violence in the country this year.

Late Tuesday, the Rev. Manuel Antonio Reyes Monico, 37, was found shot to death on the outskirts of the capital. The archbishop's office said he was kidnapped Monday night. He was the seventh priest slain this year. All were believed to be victims of extreme rightists.

The military-civilian junta established after two colonels overthrew rightist President Carlos Humberto Romero a year ago has been unable to stop the political warfare, and neither the ultra-leftists nor extreme rightists accept the changes it has initiated.

Arizona Trial Opens in Death Of a Newsmen

New York Times Service

TUCSON, Ariz. — The prosecution said Tuesday that it would prove that a 36-year-old owner of racing dogs killed Don Bolles, a Phoenix newspaper reporter, in 1976 by showing that the defendant boasted of the killing and by linking him conclusively to the homemade bomb used in the murder.

The defendant, John Harvey Adamson, confessed the killing almost four years ago, saying that he had been hired to murder Bolles, a reporter for The Arizona Republic, for \$10,000 by Max Dunlap, a well-to-do Phoenix contractor. Subsequently, Mr. Dunlap and James Robinson, a Phoenix plumber, whom Mr. Adamson said had detonated a bomb under Bolles's car with a radio transmitter, were convicted of first-degree murder.

In return for his testimony, Mr. Adamson was allowed to plead guilty to second-degree murder and was sentenced to 20 years and two months in prison. However, last February the Arizona Supreme Court overturned the convictions of Mr. Dunlap and Mr. Robinson because their attorneys had not been allowed to question Mr. Adamson about his involvement in criminal activities unrelated to the murder.

The state moved to retry the two men last spring, but Mr. Adamson refused to testify unless he was released from prison and given a new identity outside Arizona. The state refused and first-degree murder charges were reinitiated against him. It is these charges on which he went on trial Tuesday.

Because the agreement has been invalidated under which his earlier confession was given, Mr. Adamson's statement cannot be used against him.

Actors' Strike Ending in U.S.

United Press International

HOLLYWOOD — Despite picketing musicians and some unhappy performers, television and motion picture production has resumed following the longest actors strike in U.S. history.

The actors unions — the Screen Actors Guild and the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists — have issued a back-to-work order pending ratification of the tentative pact with producers ending the 11-week walkout. Members of the Hollywood chapter of AFTRA voted 228 to 220 against the agreement, but union officials predicted a favorable vote nationwide.

Exaggerated Reporting

In a speech to miners, Premier Jozef Piskowski warned that the production shortfall could reach 10 million tons.

"In this year's plan, these tons of coal were designed for the population, for industry, for the generation of electricity and for exports so we can obtain the foreign exchange we need to buy raw materials and pay off our debts," he said.

The Communist Party first secretary, Stanislaw Kania, hinted at the problem of exaggerated or false economic reporting to the central authorities under the party leaders who were turned out of power in the last seven weeks.

"Reports and assessments submitted to the Politburo concealed the facts about the real situation," he told the Communist Party Central Committee on Saturday.

Poland this year will pay \$7.2 billion in principal and interest on its outstanding hard currency debt. With the addition of a credit of \$670 million from the United States to buy essential farm commodities, Poland's hard-currency debt to Western lenders approached \$21 billion.

Before the newest U.S. government guaranteed loan was announced, Poland faced a repayment obligation of \$6.5 billion in 1981 and \$3.9 billion in 1982.

Polish officials said a few weeks ago that they were assured of paying this year's debt service, partly with the help of loans from the Soviet Union. The repayment terms of the Moscow loans of \$550 million are unknown except that one deal for \$260 million called for repayment over 10 years at "low interest."

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Unpredictable Gulf War

The Iraq-Iran war has gone on longer than expected and as a result, a multitude of countries and causes have become entangled in its web. At first it looked like it would be no more than an upgraded border skirmish, of interest outside the Gulf area only because it might reduce oil supplies for a short time. Both the United States and the Soviet Union declared their neutrality and urged an end to the fighting. Like most countries, they regard a choice between Iran and Iraq as no more attractive than many U.S. voters view their choice between Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan. Some countries have now voted, though, on the basis of dislike rather than preference. Jordan has come out strongly behind Iraq, despite a history of hatred that goes back to the overthrow of King Hussein's Hashemite relatives. Syria has set aside its pan-Arab obligations to support Iran, even though it is about to sign a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, which has a similar treaty with Iraq. Ba'athist hatred, it seems, runs deeper than Arab loyalty.

The United States and Saudi Arabia have both become nervous that the conflict might spread beyond Iran and Iraq. Therefore, Washington has supplied the Saudis with air-defense systems and men to run them. Now Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher has said that similar aid is available to other friendly countries in the Gulf that feel threatened. Those include Kuwait, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. The Soviet Union continues to keep a relatively low profile, testing the wind from time to time and possibly supplying spare parts to both sides. But the Soviet Union now appears to be sending munitions to Iraq through the Jordanian port of Aqaba, which provides a

guideline as to which way the Russians think things are going, or want them to go.

Then there are the Kurds. Iraq has pulled some of its units out of Kurdistan so that they can be deployed close to Baghdad. This has allowed Kurdish forces to reoccupy outposts lost at the end of the 1974-75 war between the Kurds and the Iraqi army. The longer the war goes on, the more trouble the Kurds are likely to make. There are, of course, Kurds in Iran, too, and Azerbaijanis. They don't like the Khomeini regime and they want autonomy. They are not likely to let pass a good opportunity to advance their causes. And that, in the Azerbaijani case, could provide an opportunity for the Red Army to "pacify" the Iranian province on its border. What would the United States do about that under the Carter doctrine?

Will the Arabs of Khuzistan revolt and support the Iraqis? Will Shiite Iraqis rebel and overthrow Sadaam Hussein? Probably not in both cases, but no one can be sure. And no one knows exactly what the implications of either or both would be for international stability. That's the point. The consequences of a prolonged war between two relatively primitive countries fighting with highly sophisticated weapons on a battlefield that sits on top of one of the world's great pools of oil are not predictable. But the smoldering embers could turn to roaring flames unless the great powers exercise considerable caution and work to douse rather than fan them. So far the United States has acted responsibly to protect its interests. The Soviet Union seems more intent on seeking advantage. It looks like the Russians are not convinced that fishing in the Gulf is a dangerous occupation.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Haywire

President Carter gave himself a ringing endorsement on Tuesday, one of the most enthusiastic he has yet received. Mr. Carter said to his audience: "You'll determine whether or not this America will be unified or, if I lose the election, whether Americans might be separated, black from white, Jew from Christian, North from South, rural from urban, whether this nation will be guided from a sense of long-range commitment to peace, sound judgment..." etc. etc. At first, on reading this screed it occurred to us that it might be a devilishly clever maneuver to outsmart the Christian right. Why settle for the evangelicals, after all, when you can actually have the messiah? But no, it appears to have been something else.

To a reporter who inquired about the point of these remarks, especially their implication that Ronald Reagan is some kind of anti-Semite, Jody Powell responded that the remarks represented Mr. Carter's profound outrage that Ronald Reagan should have visited the Rev. Jerry Falwell last Friday. There Mr. Reagan rejected Rev. Falwell's quaint insistence that he and some of the other clerical cognoscenti know exactly whose prayers God does and doesn't hear, but apparently he failed to do so with a force the president thought sufficient. This explanation would be more compelling if the president had not in fact made just about exactly the same statement (the election would determine "whether there'll be an alienation of black from white or Christian from Jew or North from South or rural from urban") on Sept. 30 in Washington, three days before the event that is now said to have so outraged him.

Perhaps this is preemptive outrage — you experience it before the outraging event occurs, not just after.

We have yet to read a newspaper headline disclosing: Catholics Believe Jews Don't Go to Heaven, or, Moslems Believe Episcopalians Are Wasting Their Time, but there is nearly a month to go in this campaign, so neither possibility can be entirely ruled out. But the point of the glibly exercised in Chicago the other day and in Washington before that is not that religion plus politics plus media intervention have combined to make a distinctly unholy mess of this election, which they have. It is that Mr. Carter is campaigning like a politician gone haywire. Where is the president? How can he keep making these frantic, overstated, boomeranging attacks that invite, of all things, a serene-looking Ronald Reagan to put him down deftly and walk away with the political points. The Californian's response yesterday ("I can't be angry. I'm saddened that anyone who has had that position could intimate such a thing") comes to us in precisely the voice and tone you would have thought the president would be taking by now with Mr. Reagan.

There is complaint from Mr. Carter's White House that the media have not been dealing with the issues in this campaign. But it is not the press that has brought Mr. Carter to this pass. It is Mr. Carter. He's got the better of the argument, in our judgment, on some of the big ones. Why doesn't he start making the case and come off the demeaning (to him) assaults?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Taking Greece Seriously

The way the Greeks tell it, the Turks are being beastly, refusing to let Greece return on the old terms to the NATO military structure (Athens stalked out in 1974 when Turkey invaded Cyprus), and thereby making it unavoidable for the government to close down the U.S. bases and quit NATO altogether. Otherwise, the Greeks say, the leftist opposition will exploit the impasse to beat out the ruling center-right government in elections next year, and then may take Greece into neutrality. This is no idle threat. It could happen. As accustomed as Americans are to take Greece for granted and to worry about whether big, strategic Turkey will remain a reliable ally, the possibility of such a turn is real.

It does not follow, however, that what the Greeks suggest, which is that the United States lean on the Turks, is the best way to go about resolving the problem. To Greeks, having the United States lean on the Turks often seems the best way to resolve their difficulties with Ankara. The Greeks, who are attractive and democratic and thoroughly Western-oriented, can usually make a good case on the merits against the moody and

only intermittently democratic (currently not) and culturally ambivalent Turks. Sad experience has shown, however, that harsh pressure on a friend is a difficult tactic to make work well. Eying Turkey's strategic importance, the Americans invariably blink. The Turks stare back with redoubled ferocity. There has to be a better way.

In this case, there is. NATO perceived early that the NATO reintegration issue sprang from a truly deep and difficult Greek-Turkish dispute over rights in the Aegean Sea. So it wisely labeled Greek reintegration a technical military issue and, to remove it as much as possible from the volatile political mix, handed it over to the NATO supreme military command. The previous commander, Gen. Alexander Haig, almost landed an agreement. His successor, Gen. Bernard Rogers, is pitching for one right now. By turning up the decibels of their anxiety, the Greeks do not make his task (or their own maneuvering) any easier. But surely they realize, as do the Turks, that Greece's reintegration is essential for both of them and that Gen. Rogers is their best and common hope.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 9, 1905

PARIS — Although fashion is less draconian and less changing in the matter of furniture than in that of dress, its laws are none the less observed in this particular domain. The opinion of upholsterers and decorators on the question is consequently of interest. All the opinions that we have been able to obtain go to show that the vogue of the First Empire style is declining and that the Modern Style, as it has been interpreted hitherto, is in disfavor. "The Modern Style," says Mr. Jansen, who has two very fine saloons in the rue Royale, "is quite dead. And so far as upholstery is concerned, great simplicity is the prevailing note nowadays."

Fifty Years Ago

October 9, 1930

WASHINGTON — A glowingly optimistic prophecy of the utility of television was made today by Maj. Gen. James Harbord, chairman of the Radio Corporation of America. Television, he declared, will be ultimately in general use on both sea and land, making the lot of both train and boat traveler easier than ever before and benefiting world communication systems. "The voyager on the ocean," said Mr. Harbord, "will be able to write letters and memoranda that will be transmitted in facsimile instantaneously to any designated address on distant shores." The process of sending images through the air is being improved rapidly by scientists, he said.



History and the New Fascists

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Europe's new fascists, bombing a synagogue in Paris, the October festival in Munich, and the rail terminal in Bologna, need to learn some history. Neither Hitler nor Mussolini came to power through arbitrary murders of innocent people. They exploited an atmosphere of public insecurity that their parties had helped to create, but they were put into power by the voters, and in the belief that they would bring order and dignity.

Theirs were popular movements. That is something which a good many of the new fascists' enemies are reluctant to admit. Both Mussolini and Hitler came to power legitimately, through votes. Mussolini's fascists marched on Rome in 1922 to threaten the government, but Mussolini was himself a parliamentary deputy leading a bloc that everyone recognized to be the most rapidly growing force in the country. He claimed that he would "introduce into the liberal state all the forces of the new generation which has emerged from the war and the victory." People believed him. The king invited him to form a government, and Mussolini did so in the constitutional manner. His first Cabinet had only four fascists in it, while the Social Democrats, Liberals, and the Catholic Party all were given portfolios.

Mussolini subsequently won the support of 62.25 percent of the vote in the parliamentary election of 1926, an undeniable mandate, notwithstanding the intimidation and frauds that marked the election. It was only afterwards that he seized complete power and imposed the dictatorship.

Hitler's revolution, as Alan Bullock says, also came after power, not before it. Germany's last pre-Nazi chancellor, General Kurt von Schleicher, ceded to Hitler in 1933 after failing to find a non-Nazi parliamentary majority with which to govern. He asked President Hindenburg for power to govern by decree. Hindenburg said no. Hitler's party had won only a little more than a third of the vote for the Reichstag that year, but the opposition could not or would not combine against him. Yet in his original Cabinet, only 3 of 11 portfolios were held by Nazis. In the parliamentary election that followed in 1933, the Nazis won 43.9 percent of the vote. By proscribing the Communists, they obtained a simple majority in the Reichstag by themselves. But unchecked power came only with the so-called

Enabling Law voted by the new parliament — 441 votes to 94.

Nowhere in Western Europe today is there the slightest sign of fascist parties obtaining the support of half or a third of the electorate. Nowhere have they a chance of more than a few percentage points of the vote. Every episode of terrorist "destabilization" in contemporary Europe has made the voters move even more massively towards the democratic center. There are no demands for strong men to save the state. Adventure finds no constituency today — which provides one explanation for the extreme right's recourse to violence: its frustration.

But the matter is very serious nonetheless. What before was the ranting of cranks, and of adolescents drawn to guns and drama, leading to slogans on walls and the beating of Arabs on late-night subways, now means bombs and death.

What before had been petty nationalism and a sordid, but non-lethal, racism directed mainly against immigrant workers, now assumes the sinister weight of murder. The murder of those of the wrong race or religion deliberately evokes the crime, and the totalitarian state, which most people today had believed, and wanted, buried, behind us.

With this, the complacency of conservative governmental authorities has been revealed, and the tolerance that police — in Italy and West Germany, as well as France — have shown towards the extreme right, in contrast to their diligence in pursuing the extreme left. There is, of course, little surprising in this; it is the nature of police forces to attract the authoritarian personality.

But in Paris, according to the union of lower-ranking police officers itself, the authorities apparently knew, but didn't care, that 30 policemen were members of one fascist group. A good many middle-class parents have also known, but apparently not cared, that in some Paris schools — some of the "best" schools — fascism had become the darling thing to do. A certain number of intellectuals in France's "New Right" had refused to take responsibility for the practical implications of the racist arguments, and exaltation of pagan amorality, they had been pleased to write.

It leaves the community divided, in France. In Munich and Bologna, the bombings were racially inspired.

discriminate. In France, they have been against the Jews, and France's Jewish community, fourth largest in the world (after Israel, the United States, and the Soviet Union) says bitterly that the government has failed them. Their leaders, they note, recently had proudly turned down a proposal that the "Jewish vote" be organized to influence the government's pro-Arab Middle Eastern policy.

The affair has been taken up by the Socialist and Communist opposition, but has also shaken some within the governing parties. The reality of the new fascism is not that it jeopardizes democracy, but that it corrodes it. Yet it is probably better for everyone that it now has come into the open, where those who have connived at it must now confront the consequences of what they have done.

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The Reagan Difference

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The most remarkable thing in the 1980 campaign, so far, is the general acceptance of Ronald Reagan as a comfortable politician — not just an amiable person but one whose policies would not jar, would not really go outside the mainstream. That is surprising because Mr. Reagan, and the right-wing movement behind him, have been arguing for years that the country needs radical change.

A striking example of this failure to perceive how sharply Mr. Reagan proposes to change U.S. policy comes on the question of arms control. Mr. Reagan has opposed the whole pattern of strategic arms limitation agreements negotiated with the Soviet Union. He was against SALT-I, and the other day he said with admirable candor that as president he would withdraw the second SALT treaty from the Senate.

"The one card that's been missing in these negotiations has been the possibility of an arms race," Mr. Reagan said. He said his policy would be to build new nuclear weapons until the Soviets saw our growing strength and agreed to negotiate real ceilings and even reductions in weapons.

There was some editorial criticism of that statement, but on the whole it seemed to go by as just another campaign item — certainly nothing to affect Mr. Reagan's image as a comfortable fellow. Yet it represented a break with basic premises not just of this country's policies but those of the Western alliance.

For a generation, through both Democratic and Republican administrations, the United States and its allies have rejected the idea that security can be a unilateral business. They have considered it essential, in a nuclear age, to make the difficult effort to reach agreements with the Soviet Union on

sensitive issues, most of all on the strategic weapons of the superpowers.

Mr. Reagan does not exclude negotiating with the Russians; he says he would sit down with them while he begins the strategic weapons buildup. But can he really believe that the Russians would blithely accept U.S. demands for an agreement it took years to reach, and start serious negotiations for another? That is a fantasy without support in Russian history or psychology.

On Mr. Reagan's own theory, it could be years before real strategic arms limitation talks started up again. By then many new U.S. nuclear weapons systems would be well under way or actually starting to be deployed: Cruise missiles, the Pershing theater weapons in Europe, the MX. And there would also be new Soviet systems.

Strategic arms negotiation is an enormously difficult intellectual and political task, requiring bargains on dozens of delicate questions not just between the United States and the Soviet Union but among conflicting interests within each state. The addition of new weapons further complicates the problems — especially if there has been a break in the now-established continuum of negotiation.

The Reagan idea that a large U.S. nuclear buildup would make the Russians agree to more meaningful limitations also has a fairly large quality to it. It depends on what could be called the Reagan theory of the benevolent Russian. The Russians are evidently supposed to stand still in weapons while the Americans catch up. Can anyone really believe that?

There has actually been a recent U.S. experiment in getting ahead of the Russians by a race in new weapons. That was in MIRVs, the multiple independently targeted warheads on a single missile. The

United States was far ahead: developing MIRVs, perhaps much as five years. So Johnson and Richard Nixon did not negotiate with the idea of a MIRV.

The experiment was a failure for the United States. It was quickly built. The MIRVs — and, except for an agreement it took years to reach, and start serious negotiations for another? That is a fantasy without support in Russian history or psychology.

SALT-2 is not a perfect but it would do some things. One is to put a ceiling on the number of warheads missiles may carry: no more than 10. Another is to forbid interference with technical check compliance with previous agreements, such as the SALT-1. Those provisions are in the interest of the United States.

Mr. Reagan does not himself to such realities. He calls for a radical shift in U.S. policy. And there is an unreal to his position in a defense. He talks all the time of the weakness of the United States, but he talks all the time of the strength of the United States. He talks all the time of the weakness of the United States, but he talks all the time of the strength of the United States. He talks all the time of the weakness of the United States, but he talks all the time of the strength of the United States.

Jimmy Carter has made mistakes on these questions often failed to touch the nerve of millions of Americans. But it does not follow that no difference between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter. When Mr. Carter tried to suggest that there were differences on issues of peace and war, he was called a pacifist. Mr. Reagan is not wearing logical clothes?

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Carter on the Stump A Curious Campaign

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In the last few days, President Carter has been getting bad news from his own pollsters and also from leading Democratic senators in the big states.

If present trends continue, they are telling him, Ronald Reagan could be elected with a minority of the popular vote nationwide but with a majority of the electoral votes of the states — as a result of the zeal of the special interest groups and the indifference of the nonvoting majority.

Mr. Carter's reaction to this was, first, to imply that Mr. Reagan was a "racist," and then that he was a threat to the peace. When this not only outraged his opponents but was condemned in the press and by many of his own friends, he backed off, saying he didn't really mean Mr. Reagan was a racist or a bomb-thrower.

But the president didn't withdraw his television ads on this theme, now coming on-line all over the country. And he told his party workers in Chicago this week that the actions they take in the next few weeks "will literally decide the lives of millions of people in our country and indeed throughout the world." They would decide, he said, whether there would be jobs for all or whether working people would be driven from the councils of government and therefore frustrated.

Windy City

And he added: "You'll determine whether or not this America will be unified or, if I lose the election, whether Americans might be separated, black from white, Jew from Christian, North from South, rural from urban — whether this nation will be guided from a sense of long-range commitment to peace and broad consultation, whether we'll have a feeling of community and consultation with our allies, whether our adversaries will be tempted to end the peace for which we all pray."

Well, as Mr. Reagan usually says, even making allowances for campaign pressures and the political extravagance of the "Windy City," that may be one of the most memorable statements of Democratic politics since the late Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, N.J., proclaimed, "I am the law."

Why does Mr. Carter do this? He had made these statements before and been warned by aides that they were too personal against Mr. Reagan and vengeful about himself. The answer seems to be that he believes them. He is aloof from those who have urged him to be positive instead of negative and personal. Instead he has been contemptuous of Mr. Reagan and resentful of those who urge him to be calm and presidential.

Mr. Carter has many positive things to explain about his years in office. It is a hard record to defend, given all the things beyond his control, but on energy, civil rights at home, human rights

abroad, support of the poor, education of the minorities, regulation of industries and policy in general — all this, after only if it is not consistent with the policies proposed opposition.

Resentful

Mr. Carter resents the fact of his first term personally. He blames the report the allies with some justice for emphasizing his failures, minimizing his successes. He has been allowing his friends to think how sorry they will be when a tragedy it would be the Republic if he is defeated.

With this attitude, he has his own worst enemy, for allowed — campaign tactics, overblown principles: the decency and generosity brought him to the White House in the first place.

His handling of John son's independent campaign case in point. If he had not grudging and even contempt of Mr. Anderson, and has to debate him, the chances Mr. Anderson now, in month of the campaign, have withdrawn, as he indicated if he saw he had no chance.

But Mr. Carter tried to take Mr. Anderson, who stuck in the campaign to and may still get enough defeat Mr. Carter and Reagan, which was precisely Mr. Anderson said he would when he began.

Vulnerable

It may be, of course, Carter's strategy will be vulnerable on policy. He has experienced sign policy. He respects conservative minority of party Republican. Party Carter is now wrapping in the tradition of Roosevelt, and Kennedy, whose policies have been abandoned or supplanted.

But he is playing the Democratic Party's strengths in the electoral states and short, peeling personally to Democratic support their president win in trouble.

This is my last campaign said to his party in Chicago last political race that I run. I do not intend for by turning the government United States over to whose political philosophy views about this country really contrary to every which I believe with all and soul."

It was a good personal, will obviously be his, campaign, whether he wins. But so far it has been a curious and personal campaign even if he wins, it will be for him to regain the needs to govern.

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New Fears of Rift

Action in Australia cuses on U.S. Ties

Peter Costigan
Washington Post Service
RRA — For the second
year, Australia's alli-
ance with the United States
is becoming a central issue
in the previous 30
time, in 1972, Gough
took his Labor Party into
a platform that included
of Australian support
for the United States in Vietnam
and for greater Australian
involvement in American mili-
tary and business in Aus-
tralia.

Conservative Malcolm
Fraser, who has been head-
ing the opposition Liberal
Party, has been warning
that the Labor Party's
policy would wreck
an alliance at a time of
growing Soviet
strength.

Fraser kept power for
less than two years during
which he criticized U.S. foreign
policy and tried to negotiate
Australia's withdrawal from
its military bases in Aus-
tralia.

Fraser was appointed prime
minister in November,
after the refusal of the
Labor government to
approve a bill which
resulted in a
vote of confidence.

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Premier Dick Hamer of Victoria state in Australia displays the 60-pound gold nugget, named "Hand of Fate" because of its unusual shape, which was discovered last weekend.

Australian Finds Gold Nugget; Biggest Discovery in 50 Years

MELBOURNE — A gold nugget shaped roughly like a hand, weighing nearly 60 pounds and worth about \$1.13 million, was found by a prospector near here six inches below the ground. The find, the biggest here in almost 50 years, was displayed for the first time Wednesday.

The prospector, who requested anonymity, discovered the gold by using a metal detector in the Australian state of Victoria, about 143 miles northwest of here.

Because of the shape of the nugget, which measures about 16 inches by eight inches, he named it "Hand of Fate."

The nugget was displayed by Dick Hamer, premier of Victoria state, who said it was first carried into his office Tuesday night in an old burlap bag. He said the government would like to keep it in Victoria.

In 1931, the famed "Golden Eagle" nugget, weighing 71 pounds, was discovered near Kalgoorlie. The largest nugget on record here was "Welcome Stranger," which weighed 143 pounds when it was found at Moliagul in Victoria in 1869.

Once-Dying Greek Villages Revived by the City-Weary

By Nicholas Gage
New York Times Service
LIA, Greece — This village of 180 people, perched among the mountains in Epirus a few miles from the Albanian border, has become almost a ghost town compared with its heyday before World War II, when it boasted 1,200 people, three gristmills and 11 churches.

World War II and the civil war left Lia virtually deserted. Only a handful of the old people filtered back to the far northwest to scratch a living from the soil, the younger surviving Liotas, as residents of the village are called, preferred, like most other Greeks, to head for the cities.

Lately, however, villages like Lia have been showing unexpected signs of revival. While two-thirds of the stone houses are in ruins, overgrown with vines, a dozen houses are being built in Lia. Spiros Karapanos, a brickmaker for the Greek national railroad, and who is based in Athens, is modernizing and adding a bathroom to his father's two-room stone house and says that when he gets his pension in three years he plans to settle in Lia.

Andreas Petasis, a linen salesman from Salonika, has piped water from the mountain spring near his family home into a small pool that he has stocked with 50 baby trout. If he can develop the pond, he says, he will move to the village and live by selling fish in the landlocked area.

Worth a Month

Greeks young and old are taking a new look at village life as the crowded urban areas fall victim to air pollution, traffic jams, and inadequate sewage disposal, mass transit and schools.

"A day in Lia is worth a month in Athens," Mr. Petasis said. And Mr. Karapanos, who spends vacations working on his future home, said: "It's a better life for my children here, with room to run, a garden, animals, fresh air."

Life in villages like Lia is hardly a pastoral dream, however. Until 20 years ago most of the inhabitants hovered on the edge of malnutrition, surviving on beans and mountain greens and seldom eating meat.

Better days began in 1959 with the completion of an unpaved road connecting the village to the outside world. Electricity came in 1965. Though only one television channel can be received, the inhabitants quickly learned how the rest of the world dresses, speaks and thinks. Lia still shares the problems of most remote villages, particularly inadequate medical care. The last doctor left Lia months ago and has not been replaced; the nearest doctor is 70 miles away.

Mountain Springs

Ice-cold springs bubble out of the mountains. In the old days women carried water from the springs to wooden casks outside their doors. Now the villagers have piped the water almost to their doorsteps, and some want water on tap. A reservoir built several years ago is small and inadequate, as are the pipes.

The Liotas recognize their problems, but they point to the example of Metsovo, a prosperous mountain village 100 miles to the southeast, which reversed the exodus by restoring ancient buildings, reviving traditional woodcarving, cheesemaking and weaving, restoring a 15th-century monastery, building a ski chalet and lift and eventually becoming a popular tourist center.

Showman's Ship

Mr. Sasakawa, 81, is a showman who seized a slim opportunity to capitalize on the issue when it remains to be proved that the treasure of the Admiral Nakhimov exists. Soviet officials evidently take the possibility seriously, however, or they would not have tackled the Japanese government on the issue.

"The present salvage operation to recover treasures from the sunken ship is aimed at contributing to world peace, to happiness and long life and to put an end to war," Mr. Sasakawa said at a news conference in the luxurious, 15-floor downtown Tokyo hall he built with profits from powerboat racing.

"I alone have the rights to salvage the Admiral Nakhimov," and the Japanese government said repeatedly over the years that it has nothing to do with the matter.

"Since the Japanese government is not involved, I am the person with whom the Russians must negotiate," he said, asking that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev send a personal emissary to Japan.

"I feel strongly that now is the time for the Russians to seize a golden opportunity to return the northern territories to Japan," Mr. Sasakawa said, prompting laughter from Japanese reporters. "By so doing, the Soviet Union would restore its honor and good name in the eyes of the world."

Foreign Minister Laments Unsuccessful Bid at UN Hanoi Peace Gestures Get Few Takers

Peter Arnett, who reported from Vietnam for The Associated Press from 1962 to 1973 and won the Pulitzer Prize, this week interviewed the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach.

By Peter Arnett
The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Olive branch extended, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam moved purposefully along the corridors of this year's UN General Assembly.

His country was in its 35th year of continuing war, at odds with weather that has buffeted rich rice lands with two devastating typhoons in a recent month, and isolated politically from much of the world.

He had come on an annual mission to seek accord with former enemies, and peace with the present ones.

There were few takers. "We are prepared to proceed with normalization of relations [with the United States] without conditions," he said.

Out of Line
Nearly six years ago, the United States ended its involvement in Vietnam by snatching from the rooftops the last of its embassy staff as Saigon was collapsing to victorious North Vietnamese troops.

Vietnam was once the central focus of U.S. concern but it has been bumped into the political backwaters by the flood of worry over militant Islam and endangered oil supplies. Mr. Thach lamented the indifference.

"Normalization with America is important to us and for security in Southeast Asia," he said. "The less volatile the situation the better."

But American officials charge that Vietnam's aggressive designs are unsettling the region. They will not meet with the Vietnamese official during his visit or reopen long-collapsed talks (on normalizing relations).

The foreign minister described the situation as "a vicious circle" of diplomatic conspiracy centered on China. "The United States is playing its China card. It does not want to displace China," he charged. China invaded Vietnam for several weeks early in 1979 after years of border clashes that culminated in the expulsion of many Chinese inhabitants.

"As long as America plays its China card we are not in the game," the Vietnamese official said.

Mr. Thach charged that in addition to keeping 10 infantry divisions on Vietnam's northern border and 10 nearby, the Chinese are

training several thousands of Vietnamese in Hainan and Yunnan provinces for use in guerrilla operations, and a similar number of Lao and Cambodians.

It was concern over China's "4,000-year tradition of attacking Vietnam from two directions, to make us a sandwich," that helped persuade Vietnam to move into Cambodia and overthrow the Chinese-supported Pol Pot regime in 1979, Mr. Thach said. Southeast Asian neighbors of Cambodia, particularly Thailand, fear further Vietnamese expansion. Mr. Thach has met with Thai officials at the United Nations in an attempt to resolve the border issue.

The Vietnamese official said that attempts to unseat the Pol Pot regime and replace him with a representative from the Vietnamese-backed Cambodian regime will probably fail when the matter comes up next week.

"We have no illusions there will be a change," he said. "But we would hope that some delegations will have a heavy conscience when they vote for Pol Pot."

There are continuing allegations in Cambodia of widespread atrocities by the former regime. The United States favors seating the Pol Pot delegation.

The foreign minister insisted that Vietnamese troops will leave Cambodia "as soon as possible." He said: "We have no interest in staying on in Cambodia. Our troops have been there twice before, during the French war, and again during the Johnson-Nixon war. We pulled out both those previous times. We will do it again."

That will happen "when the task of common defense is over," a goal complicated by the unsophistication of the Cambodian Army. "We have plenty of soldiers, but all the cadre, all the potential officers, were killed in the Pol Pot genocide. How long does it take to make a colonel, a general?" Mr. Thach asked.

The Vietnamese Army is needed back home. "After the war with the Americans, we hoped to concentrate all our energies on rebuilding our country. But we have had to divert them in the national defense," Mr. Thach said.

Military Action Hinted
Ethiopia Warns Against Somali 'Threat'

On Aug. 22, the United States and Somalia signed agreements permitting U.S. military use of Somali air and naval installations in return for \$45 million in U.S. aid and military credit sales over two years.

Subcommittee Approves
The House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, which earlier had objected to the plan, said last week that it would approve the first \$20 million in military credit sales if the Carter administration provided "verified assurance" that Somali regular forces are no longer present in Ethiopia.

The Somali facilities agreement is part of the U.S. program of upgrading its military presence near the Gulf. Similar agreements also have been reached with Kenya and Oman, but these are less controversial than the pact with Somalia.

The Ethiopian official charged that "tens of thousands" of Somali regular troops are still inside Ethiopian territory, carrying on a war that has continued without interruption for the past 20 years. "We are still in a state of war," he declared.

Asked about Soviet and Cuban military personnel and aid in Ethiopia, which is governed by a revolutionary Marxist regime, Mr. Giorgis said there is "no base whatsoever" of those countries in Ethiopia. He said, "They came to our defense at a time when we were in a critical position" due to a Somalia invasion in 1977. He said the Soviets and Cubans will remain "as long as we are threatened."

U.S. estimates are that several hundred Soviet military advisers are stationed in Ethiopia. Mr. Giorgis refused to specify a number.

Prison Uprising in Italy
The Associated Press
VOLTERRA, Italy — Twenty rebel convicts, holding three guards hostage in the prison of this ancient Etruscan town, released them unharmed Wednesday after a 36-hour siege by dozens of riot policemen.

Exactly 1/10 oz.	Exactly 1/4 oz.	Exactly 1/2 oz.	Exactly 1 oz.
3.11 (gms) fine gold 16.50 (mm) diameter	7.78 (gms) fine gold 22.00 (mm) diameter	15.55 (gms) fine gold 27.00 (mm) diameter	31.10 (gms) fine gold 32.69 (mm) diameter

More people can now afford a Krugerrand

Gold has always been an excellent hedge against inflation. Despite occasional fluctuations, its value has always gone up, due to its long-term investment attractiveness.

And the Krugerrand has always been an excellent way of investing in gold. It contains exactly one troy ounce of fine gold. It is traded by banks around the world — around the clock, and it can be bought and sold with a minimum of fuss.

Ten years ago the Krugerrand cost 40 dollars. The development of the gold price, however, has pushed the Krugerrand into a price bracket where more and more people find it more and more difficult to invest in it. After all, over 600 Dollars a time is a lot by anyone's standard.

Which is why the Krugerrand now also comes in three smaller denominations with, in descending order, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/10 of an ounce of fine gold content, and with appropriately lower prices, since you only pay the weight-equivalent of the London gold fixing rate, plus a small surcharge for minting and distribution.

So you see, the Krugerrand has not only become three times less expensive, but also three times more attractive.

Krugerrand. Money you can trust.

Available at major banks in: Germany, United Kingdom, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, Denmark, Spain and Andorra.
Also available in the U.S., the Far East, Argentina and South Africa.

Pagan Differences

tribune

Report From Kabul: The Russians Appear to Be Digging In

Jas Gawronski, Moscow correspondent for RAI (Italian Radio-Television), is one of the few Western journalists to have been permitted into Afghanistan in recent months.

By Jas Gawronski
International Herald Tribune

KABUL — From the signs here, the Russians are in life more comfortable for themselves. From the airport at Kabul, a long row of military barracks is clearly visible on the hill that protects the Soviet base. Six already are completed, covered by luminous metal sheets. Workers are busy on the wooden skeletons of four others.

On the main road out of Kabul toward the Pakistani border, a convoy of 40 trucks crawls toward Jalalabad, with prefabricated walls, windows and corrugated iron roofs sticking out from under tarpaulins. Tanks guard the front and rear and are faced throughout the column. Two helicopters circle overhead.

The signs begin in Moscow, at the check-in counter at Sheremetyevo airport. A young, tall Russian, arguing the Aeroflot clerk: "If that is so, I won't leave." The airline man is adamant. "You will have to pay," pointing to the four large carton boxes that pushed the needle of the weigh-in scale well over the 70-kilogram mark.

"Then I won't leave. They sent me to Kabul with a four-year contract and expect me to make it with 20 kilos."

Hardly a Holiday

Later, in Kabul, the angry young Russian is clear in answering a question about what he is going to do in Kabul for such a long time: "I'm certainly not going for a holiday."

Visitors to Kabul do not see Russians on the streets, either soldiers or civilians. I looked for them in the bazaars and at the shopping centers, in the parks and at movie houses, in hotels and restaurants. This city, though apparently calm and under control, is not dangerous for them, not because the rebels are everywhere but because there are few places where Russians can be sure there are none.

One part of town, however, appears to be reserved for Russian civilians — experts, advisers, technicians, diplomats, journalists, about 10,000 in all. Afghans call the area Microrayon, and it resembles the rows of modern houses on the outskirts of Moscow, although here the buildings are lower. Their shops, at street level, are not yet open.

On a Saturday morning whole families stand on the balconies looking down into streets where hardly anything ever happens. The men are bare-chested, trying to absorb a sunbath which will be the best souvenir they can take back home.

Others, the more practical-minded, hang from their windows long lines of *doppionkas*, the Afghan sheepskin coats that cost \$100 in Kabul and \$500 in Moscow, but which need a lot of fresh air to purge them of their penetrating stench.

A family of three — father, mother and a six-year-old child — heads toward the bridge that separates one section of Microrayon from the other. I see them again at the "Russian" supermarket, an awkward combination of a typical Arab bazaar emblazoned with Cyrillic labels. Two hundred yards away three Soviet tanks safeguard this Soviet island.

When they leave the ghetto for their offices, the Russians always use a car, never a taxi. They prefer not to ride with someone they cannot trust.

Observing the Soviet military is much more difficult. In daylight hours visitors might see them riding through town in jeeps or armored cars. Some sit in tanks guarding the Russian hospital or the former royal palace where the Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal, lives.

It is only under cover of night and curfew that tanks and troops are moved. Then the noise of these maneuvers rises to the homes in the hills of Kabul. It is difficult to find out where they are heading. In the morning, bazaars and foreign embassies buzz with rumors about battles between rebels and Soviet troops, rumors that tell of bloody fighting with casualty figures that increase as the news passes from mouth to mouth.

It is impossible to check these rumors. Officials in Kabul give tendentious if not false reports. The roads out of Kabul are blocked. The towns controlled by the Soviet and Afghan forces can be reached only by air, flying over the disputed areas. On the vast plains that divide those towns and in the valleys around them, the rebels continue to be surprisingly active, obliging regular armies on the move to form long convoys protected by tanks and helicopters.

Unlike War

The only place where visitors can see a Soviet base without too much risk of being noticed is at the airport of Kabul. I spent three hours there on a Sunday morning. The activity was continuous but not intense, certainly nothing compared to the war-time traffic at Tan Son Nhut airport in Saigon.

Constantly, motors are running, something is mov-

ing. But all movement is restrained: helicopters take off and land one or two at a time. Transport planes load and unload their cargoes out of view from the airport terrace. The MiG-21s parked along the airstrip are covered in dust and appear to have been out of action for some time.

During my two-week stay, I never was able to distinguish the whine of a fighter from among the multiple noises reverberating in the crater in which Kabul is situated.

There is civilian air traffic, though some of it has a military nature. I saw an Aeroflot TU-154, coming from the Soviet Union, deposit 10 passengers and then, after a brief pause, disgorge more than 100 soldiers with packs who marched in column to the new barracks.

The new troops may have been a detachment of the mountain-trained anti-guerrilla forces that the Russians are apparently moving to Kabul to bolster the effectiveness of their troops and reduce their casualties.

Nobody at an official level is willing to say how many Soviet soldiers have been killed in the fighting. The minister of defense, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Rafi, told me that casualties on the government side were only a small percentage of those suffered by the rebels. I asked the deputy premier, Sultan Ali Kishmand, but he even refused to admit that the Russians were taking part in the fighting.

Casualties Unclear

On the other side, Andrei Sakharov, the dissident Soviet scientist, has spoken of thousands of dead. Rebel groups claim up to 10,000 Soviet deaths; the U.S. State Department has mentioned estimates of 10,000 to 15,000 Soviet casualties. Those figures seem inflated.

During my frequent stops around Russian military hospitals I saw no ambulance movement that would justify such a high casualty rate. The only victim I saw was an Afghan, Gulam Rasul Kohan, 28, killed in the center of Kabul, in the bazaar not far from his home, by someone who probably knew that he had begun working for the Afghan Army.

He was not yet a soldier, but he would have soon become one. Because of that they made an exception and buried him at a military cemetery.

The Soviet dead are taken home though there are unsubstantiated reports that the Russians have opened a cemetery north of Kabul to avoid the demoralizing effect on the Soviet population of the arrival of coffins and of funerals with full military honors. The epitaph for a Russian soldier killed in Afghanistan is not the

traditional "Died for the Motherland" but a vague "Died on International Duty."

If reports of Russian casualties seem exaggerated so are talks about a massive Soviet presence in the country's administration. Still, the Russians are conspicuous in the essential centers of power. I saw them at the Ministry of Defense. At the Ministry of Culture (to which, as a correspondent, I had to report every day), there are none. And at the national news agency there is only an elderly Tass correspondent who appears not too active in his role as adviser-instructor. On the whole the quality of the Kabul press is so dismal that if the Russians had total control even they would manage to make a better job of it.

Familiar News

Three items appear regularly in the Kabul New Times: the signing of an agreement with the Soviet Union; the defeat — always with the aid of the local population — of a band of rebels equipped with arms made in China or the United States; and the departure of a group of young volunteers for the front.

Every few days there is an attack on a "certain Dan Reezar, an American journalist [Dan Rather of CBS] who 'paid the rebels to shoot somebody in order to take pictures.'" And once a week there are the confessions of a repentant rebel.

In the garden of a villa in the center of Kabul which used to be the home of the wife of ex-King Zahir Shah and is now the office of the Security Department, I met Mohsen Rezaei, an Iranian captured with other rebels, who, on request, diligently produces his litany of auto-criticism and repentance coupled with accusations against U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemony. He had a healthy and almost elegant appearance, which indicated that he did not spend much time in prison anymore.

I saw some real political detainees in the prison of Policharki, on the outskirts of Kabul, but I was not allowed to talk with them. At the prison, guarded by two Soviet tanks manned by Afghan crews, workers are busy constructing new installations. "This is to make life more comfortable for the prisoners," the head warden explained. "But in three or four years we hope we won't need prisons anymore and we plan to transform this one into a farm."

Although the prison of Policharki is unlikely to produce fruits and vegetables soon, it seems clear that the Karmal regime is less despotic than that of his predecessor, Hafizullah Amin. There are few stories of people

disappearing without trace, of tortures or of summary executions. Karmal seldom leaves the presidential palace, only when it is indispensable. His presence as formal head of the country is discreet.

Low Profile

There are no portraits of him at offices or in his government. His policy is subtle, and, under the government, he tends to seek to avoid making further moves.

I saw him only once, during a speech he delivered at an international youth conference. Security seemed although the Afghans were asked to leave their gun racks outside in exchange for a receipt.

Later in Kabul, I met a representative of a rebel organization who said it might be difficult to organize uprisings in the capital because many people seem to have gotten used to the present situation. But he said the rebel movement was still strong in Kabul, as proof, showed me a batch of "letters of the night" the clandestine pamphlets once distributed only at night but now circulated even during the day.

One sector that has had difficulty adjusting is the tourist industry. When I tried to pay my hotel bill a credit card, the cashier's face clouded with "Please, couldn't you settle in cash?" he asked. Have to pay the salary of our employees."

During my stay in that large hotel, once crowded with tourists and journalists, I saw no more than other guests, and I was told that there are days when there are no guests at all. With Kabul closed to independent observers, local residents are not as tempted to seeing Western journalists. Since I was accompanied by a Russian cameraman, speak Russian have a Polish name, I was often mistaken for a Communist reporter. Many officials thanked me for helping cause of the revolution, only to be disappointed when I explained that I was Italian and in Kabul not to but to report.

The only time I kept a certain ambiguity about status was when I met an Afghan student on the way back to Moscow. "In Afghanistan there are two countries which have nothing in common: Kabul and rest," he told me, speaking Russian marked only faint foreign accent. Of the two countries I saw one — Kabul — less dramatic, more misleading, maybe the more interesting of the two because it Kabul, more than on the military front, that the of Afghanistan will be decided.

Soviet U.S. Specialist Gives Kremlin's View Of Cooling Relations

As head of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Kremlin's ranking expert on U.S.-Soviet relations, Georgy Arbatov has the ear of Andrei Gromyko and Leonid Brezhnev. He reflects the Soviet leadership's perceptions — and misconceptions — about the United States. Last week, in the institute's 10th-anniversary banquet, Mr. Arbatov sat down over tea with Craig Whitney, chief of The New York Times Moscow bureau, who is completing a three-year assignment there. Excerpts from their taped interview follow.

QUESTION — To see how bad U.S.-Soviet relations have become, it is enough to look at the way both countries suspect each other's motives in the Iran-Iraq war. Why do you keep accusing us of somehow trying to profit from it?

ANSWER — Such suspicions are widespread, not only in the Soviet Union. I suspect that had the atmosphere of détente flourished, there would have been much less chance of a war — in particular, if events in the Middle East had gone along the lines of the joint Soviet-American understanding of October, 1977, instead of the now rather futile-looking lines of the Camp David agreement. I personally believe that, in the long run, nobody will gain from this war. That it came to such a war just shows us how unhealthy the situation in the region is. And the presence of the American Navy nearby doesn't mean things any better.

Q — What would be the Soviet reaction if the United States or other Western countries intervened to assure the flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz?

A — Very negative. We understand very well what oil means to Western Europe, the United States, Japan and many other nations. But we don't think it confers on them any special rights in this area. It would be better for everybody in this region if the Persian Gulf were demilitarized.

Q — Would the Soviet Union be willing to cut off arms supplies to Iraq?

A — I am not aware that such a problem exists at this moment.

Q — Is arms control the main agenda item, the only important thing, in U.S.-Soviet relations?

A — The main thing is prevention of nuclear war. Arms control is very closely connected. But we already have proofs from recent history that it doesn't help arms control if it remains the only issue in our relations. If we look back to 1972, we will see the scope of our relations has become narrower and narrower. Maybe the first victim was trade. After the Jackson-Vanik Amendment [to the 1974 Trade Act, linking increased commerce to increased Soviet emigration], nobody could regard trade as a very promising field. Then Europe — the United States has been trying since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 to take advantage of those hard-won accords to make things as difficult as possible for the Soviet Union. The Middle East — we lived through wars, but came to understand that we had to establish a mechanism to work together, that it was impossible to reach a settlement without the United States and impossible without the Soviet Union. And there was Camp David. Everybody was trying to forget about the Soviet Union, to isolate it from the settlement in the Middle East.

Q — If President Carter is re-elected, the administration says it will try to get SALT-2 ratified. Suppose it fails?

A — They'd better not.

Q — Can relations improve without the treaty? Can we work around it and negotiate agreement on medium-range weapons systems in Europe?

A — We can negotiate immediately about medium-range missiles and American forward-based systems in Europe. But nothing can go into force until the big question — SALT-2 — is solved. There could be damage-limiting operations, but it would be a tremendous blow to détente and to the future of Soviet-American relations, to arms control, even to the guarantee of peace.

Q — Suppose Ronald Reagan is elected? He says he is against SALT-2.

A — First, we do not interfere in your internal affairs and we are ready to work with any government. As a student of American affairs, I can add quite privately my observation that your politicians tend to drift to the center after they get to power, from whatever side... But if Reagan remains in this position of simply rejecting SALT-2, it will be very harmful to Soviet-U.S. relations and to basic American interests.

Q — But who would be your favorite candidate?

A — Comrade Gus Hall.

Q — There is a feeling of strategic inferiority in the United States.

A — These feelings were encouraged by the difficulty of psychological adjustment to a new situation. Americans lived for many years behind two oceans, with a feeling of 100 percent security. Then they lived a couple of decades after World War II with a feeling of overwhelming strategic superiority. Now they have become just as vulnerable as we are, as all Europeans. We have lived with that for centuries. The Americans have become vulnerable for the first time, so there have been constant attempts to somehow reverse the situation. And there was the naive hope that more dollars and more military hardware could make you invulnerable again. Now there is parity. Whatever you do won't be able to change that. You cannot increase security by arms appropriations.

Q — But aren't you confirming that there has been a tremendous Soviet buildup that gave you parity with us?

A — We had to keep up with you.

Q — We consulted on Vietnam. Why couldn't we have had consultations on Afghanistan before you sent in troops?

A — You never consulted us about whether to go into Vietnam. The government in Afghanistan is a sovereign government. By this reasoning why shouldn't we discuss the composition of a government in Pakistan, South Korea or El Salvador?

Q — The Soviet attitude toward what is happening in Poland causes great concern. You accuse the West of interfering, which raises alarms about what you might do there.

A — There are attempts by right-wing West Germans and Western right-wing trade union leaders to interfere. We warn them and the Poles warn them. But in general, the foundations of society there are solid and firm and I'm very optimistic about the prospects. You must understand why we are so sensitive. The West has interfered in our affairs from the first days of our revolution. Even now, you have a Captive Nations Week sponsored by the Congress and the president. It is declared that, in your opinion, all our republics don't actually belong to the Soviet Union, even the Urals and the northern Caucasus and Siberia. We are left with the space maybe from Moscow to Leningrad, from Smolensk to Gorki. What would the American reaction be if our Supreme Soviet, our president, would declare a Captive Nations Week of America and demand, with a lot of justification, by the way, that your country be given to whom it belongs: Indians, Mexicans, Canadians, blacks and Alaska, maybe, to us?

Q — Is the Cold War coming back in the 1980s?

A — It is not easy to freeze the world in a permanent new Cold War because of changed international realities.

Q — What do you have in mind?

A — Begin with the changed military situation. From the U.S. viewpoint, the Cold War might have seemed meaningful because of a hope that the Soviet Union into doing what Washington wanted. These designs never materialized even then. Under a new balance, under parity, there are no chances at all to succeed in them. Second, by comparison, Cold



Georgy Arbatov

War II would involve a much greater number of participants in international power games, many uncontrollable and even irresponsible, which would tremendously increase the risks. Also, the U.S. allies very probably won't simply follow the leader without thinking of their own interests. They are greatly vulnerable even to a small war in Europe, which may be considered strictly "tactical" from the American viewpoint. And take economic relations. West German trade with the U.S. is about as great as with Eastern Europe.

Q — Will the Soviet Union always remain willing to improve the atmosphere with the United States?

A — I don't know about "always" and "willing" — it depends on what you do in the meantime. We don't want to denigrate the U.S. It is a strong power that plays a great role in the world and bears heavy responsibility for its actions. But we aren't begging for détente as some special favor. The interest is mutual. And détente can work only if this is understood by both sides.

Abramowitz: A Diplomat in Action

Envoy's Strong Talk, Deeds Make U.S. Position Felt in Southeast Asia

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — His speech completed, Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanonda was fielding questions at a dinner with foreign journalists in Bangkok earlier this month. What about the secret U.S. talks with Vietnam about normalizing relations? He was asked.

Gen. Prem referred the question to U.S. Ambassador Morton Abramowitz, present in the banquet hall.

Impatience showed on the ambassador's face as he rose to his feet. "The question is ridiculous," he boomed in the tones of a man who does not suffer fools gladly. There was no truth whatsoever to reports of normalization, he declared. Peace would never come until Hanoi withdrew its troops from Cambodia.

It was not exactly a diplomatic performance, and later Mr. Abramowitz mused that perhaps he had come on a bit strong, but Bangkok has grown accustomed to strong talk and action from the 47-year-old ambassador.

Some people dislike him. Many others are intensely loyal, but almost everyone in Bangkok diplomatic circles agrees that he has been an effective and forceful advocate for the United States, helping to restore prestige and influence lost in the Vietnam War.

Regional Events

Regional events have helped his task considerably: the exodus of Indochinese refugees and Vietnam's move into Cambodia in December, 1978, forced Thailand to turn to its old ally, the Americans, once again. The three-story embassy in Bangkok has become one of the most important U.S. missions abroad.

Arriving at 7:30 a.m., Mr. Abramowitz directs his staff of 370 Americans with the energy of a self-made businessman running his own factory.

"Starts early, works late. He's not a time-waster," a diplomat said. His door is usually open. One need not mince words with him, it is said. Sometimes wearing a slightly rumpled suit, Mr. Abramowitz seems not fully at ease

with the limousines, guarded mansion and social deference accorded to a U.S. ambassador.

Thailand is Mr. Abramowitz's first such posting. A Foreign Service officer since 1960, he served in Taiwan and Hong Kong and, for four years before coming to Thailand, was on loan to the Pentagon as a deputy assistant secretary of defense, specializing in East Asian affairs.

His close relations with Richard Holbrooke, the State Department's assistant secretary for East Asia and the Pacific, who has long advocated U.S. recognition of Vietnam, earned Mr. Abramowitz a reputation as a dove among his Pentagon colleagues.

But in Thailand he has argued publicly and privately for a hard line against the Vietnamese. Hanoi's intransigence, he recently said, "delays reconstruction in the whole of Indochina, puts enormous pressure on Thailand, generates the possibility of Sino-Soviet hostilities and bids to doom the Cambodian people."

Security Threat

Words like these are applauded by the Thai government, which backs the deposed Khmer Rouge authorities against the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin government. But in two key areas — military aid and refugees — Mr. Abramowitz and the Thais have had serious differences.

Thai officials view the almost 300,000 Indochinese refugees in Thailand as a security threat and economic burden, and hint periodically of repatriating them by force. Mr. Abramowitz and the embassy staff, on the grounds that the United States has an obligation to the refugees because of the Indochina war, spend long hours lobbying to keep them safe.

When the Thai Army sent 44,000 Cambodians to the border by bus and forced them across at gunpoint last year, Mr. Abramowitz hurriedly called on the premier and army commander-in-chief to urge them to reconsider.

Feeling that the local office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees does not do its job in protecting refugees, he has allowed U.S. Embassy refugee workers to play unofficial

roles as refugee guardians, going where new refugees are reported and with Thai police and soldiers to let them.

At the same time Mr. Abramowitz has accelerated resettlement. Last year, U.S. expanded quotas, and departures for resettlement rose from 2,700 in June, 1979, to 7,500 this month.

Some Thai officials and military resent the Americans' demands that be allowed to stay. "It's very easy for us to preach to us. Take all the refugees," Premier Thanin Khomman said.

Despite the risks of allowing refugees, Thailand, the Thai argue, the U.S. has offered no real support to the Th forces, which now face Vietnamese troops just across the border in Cambodia.

Grants from the United States to armed forces ended in the late 1970s as Thailand made pay for all its arms. F the brief Vietnamese troop incurs Thailand in June, the United States already-purchased guns and ammunition Thailand, but many Thais considered a token gesture.

Many diplomats believe that Mr. Abramowitz would like to see substantial aid to Thailand but is resigned to the U.S. position.

After Thailand, Mr. Abramowitz's concern is the joint relief effort in Cambodia. On this issue, his thinking coincides with Thais' almost precisely, and they work closely.

In the spring of 1979, the U.S. E political section began voicing some of warnings of famine in Cambodia. I cables to Washington got little response. Abramowitz "was almost obsessed need to make Washington aware," a recalled.

In about June that year, the ambassador a \$300,000 grant from the U.S. E Relief Services, a private aid agency trucking rice to the Cambodian border.

When thousands of starving and Cambodians staggered into Thailand ago, world interest was suddenly for the ambassador's pet issue. With pouring in, the Thai government open doors to any Cambodians who arrived.

Mr. Abramowitz now had new staff chief bankroller for the joint relief effort funds account for about a third of the aid program. His hand on the purse plus his abilities as a negotiator, came to get his way on most issues.

Adversary Relations

Soon he developed an adversary relationship with the two agencies coordinating effort, UNICEF and the International Cross. At issue was how best to get hungry people.

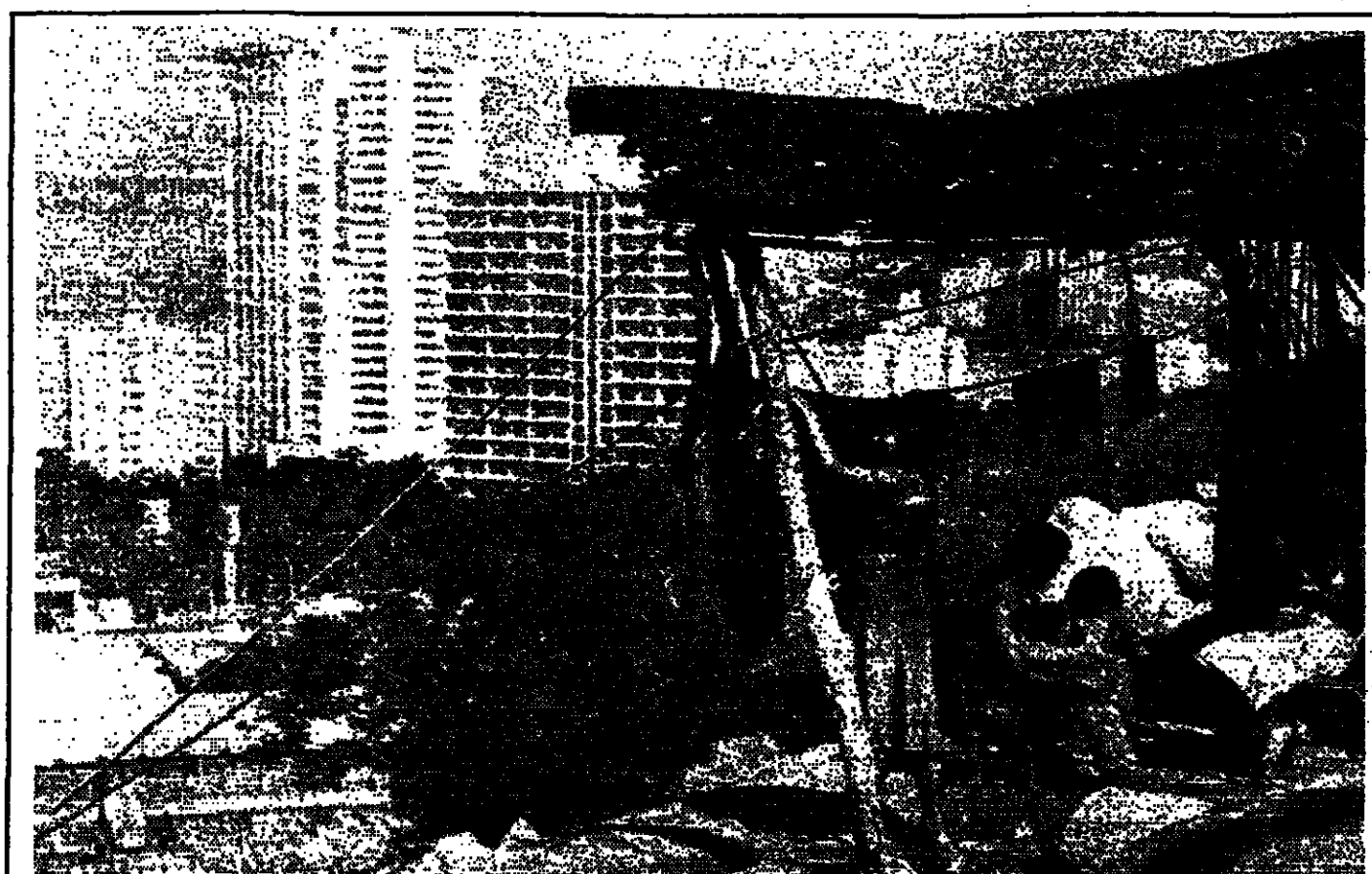
Agency officials tended to emphasize through the Heng Samrin government matter how inefficient it was, as it most of the country's people were starving. UNICEF argued for a program that include large handouts at the Thai border.

Much of the border food was distributed by Khmer Rouge and Khmer Serei guerrilla agency staff members, many of them an liberals, began to wonder if U.S. aid on a border program was not part tempt to revive the United States' ties with Vietnam.

Some of them concluded that Mr. Abramowitz was irrationally hostile toward them. Aid officials conferring with him this year, for instance, were amazed, him say that Vietnam was diverting quantities of Cambodian relief, a chaotic other embassies had long before dismissed lack of evidence.

When the Red Cross placed a limit much rice aid could be distributed at der, Mr. Abramowitz was enraged. A million from a U.S. aid fund, the embargoed close to 20,000 additional tons for the border operation.

For his work on behalf of Cambodia, Mr. Abramowitz is to receive the C. Wilson Award for achievement in international affairs late this month.



CONTRAST IN MEXICO — A quick look at Acapulco becomes a study in contrast as a Mexican family makes do in a slum dwelling overlooking high-rise luxury hotels by the colorful bay. Local authorities estimate that 125,000 persons, nearly 20 percent of the city's population, live in the hill slum areas on the edge of one of Mexico's most famous resorts.

السلامة

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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(Continued on Page 10)

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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Luzinski Hits 2-Run Homer

Phillies Beat Astros, 3-1, in NL Playoff Opener

Joseph Durso
New York Times Service
PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Phillies won the opening National League playoff Tuesday night, 3-1, over the Houston Astros in a sixth-inning game by Greg Luzinski.

For their first flag in 30 years, the Phillies survived a tight battle with the Houston Astros, who won a sixth-inning game by Greg Luzinski. The edge on a two-out, one-run game had fallen to 2-2. The blow to the Astros came when Luzinski, who had won six straight games in the last two seasons, hit a two-run homer in the sixth inning, which started the Phillies' comeback.

That, the Phillies had Astros nine of 12 times and had been sitting on the bench since winning the Division title Saturday at the Montreal Expos. The Astros won Tuesday at 6-1 in Los Angeles after winning the Western Division in a one-game playoff.

Old Hands
The Phillies also were veterans in the play, having won 10 of 12 games in five years. Five of the 25 Astros had won previous games, all that was not enough, as was sidelined with a knee and two Houston pitchers, Frank LaCorte and Sam Rice, were treating unusual injuries — each while uncorking champions during the team's Monday night.

It was all, the Astros scored in the third inning, favorite weapon — the home run. Jose Cruz Jr. hit a home run to the left field, and Carlton Fisk followed with a home run to the right field.

ball Playoffs
The Phillies' lineup was: Pitcher Steve Carlton; catcher Mike Schmidt; first baseman Pete Rose; second baseman Mike Schmidt; third baseman Tim Lincecum; shortstop Steve Carlton; left fielder Steve Carlton; center fielder Steve Carlton; right fielder Steve Carlton.

single to center and, after Ari Folsom had flied to right field for the second out, Gary Woods singled to right for a 1-0 lead.

They harassed Carlton in the fourth, too. Craig Reynolds led off with a walk and Folsom bunted past the mound. But the two-time winner of the Cy Young Award was to escape on two dazzling infield plays.

Pete Rose chased the bunt along the artificial turf and nipped Folsom with a strong throw to first, covered by second baseman Manny Trillo. And then Trillo made a fine backhand stop on Enos Cabell's slam up the middle and threw him out.

But at last, the Phillies were having less success. Mike Schmidt singled with one down in the first, but Folsom struck out Mike Schmidt and Luzinski. They got two singles with two down in the second, but Folsom fanned Carlton. They got a leadoff single from Rose in the third, but he was caught stealing.

Then Folsom retired eight batters in a row until Rose singled to open the sixth.

decision: Greg Gross batted for Carlton, and promptly curled a pop-fly single into short left field to put the Phillies in front, 3-1.

Great turned the lead over to Tug McGraw, the ace of his bullpen, who, in his last 15 appearances, had not yielded a run in 26 innings.

McGraw, pitching with a small golden leprechaun on a neck pendant, got three fast outs in the eighth. Then, after a leadoff walk in the ninth, he retired pinch-hitter Terry Puhl on a fly to left and struck out Jeff Leonard, also pinch-hitting. Finally he got Landestoy on a groundout to preserve his scoreless string, the lead and the victory.

Pre-Showdown Edginess in Royals' Camp
By Murray Chass
New York Times Service
KANSAS CITY, Mo. — No one would be surprised if the Kansas City Royals, three-time losers, had developed a complex over their postseason confrontations with the Yankees. But Tuesday, on the eve of the American League playoffs, an element of paranoia appeared to have surfaced.

"People were making a big thing out of our slump because we're the Royals," said Hal McRae, the designated hitter. He was referring to Kansas City's September slump. "No one wants to say we're the best. The jury is saying, 'We told you the Royals weren't that good.'"



Houston's Cesar Cedeno tangled with first baseman Pete Rose during a pickoff attempt in game's first inning. Cedeno was ruled safe after beating a snap throw from Phillie Phanatic Bob Boone.

Pre-Showdown Edginess in Royals' Camp

decisions in three and compiling a 5.63 earned-run average. The team slumped during most of that time, too, losing 18 of 25 games from Aug. 21 through Sept. 28.

Gross usually amiable, turned uncharacteristically silent Tuesday. He avoided talking to reporters before finally saying, "I just don't feel like talking about the playoffs."

His reluctance to talk prompted the suspicion that Gross, a 32-year-old veteran, was upstaged about the game. Although he has a career record of seven victories and one defeat against the Yankees in regular-season games, he has faltered in the playoffs, losing twice, winning once and registering a 5.21 earned-run average.

Pete LaCock, a teammate, attempted to defuse that thinking. "I don't think he feels any pressure," said LaCock, sitting next to Gross's locker. "I've never seen him get uptight. Larry's an easygoing guy. He's had some bad luck lately. Maybe he doesn't want to hear people asking him about it."

explained that Gross suffered a groin pull last month that bothered his pitching. He began having trouble with his control, they said, and couldn't put the ball where he wanted.

When opposing pitchers make mistakes, as Gross has done recently, Yankee hitters sometimes turn them into home runs. This is a series in which Yankee power will be pitted against Royal speed. If the Royals can keep the Yankees from hitting home runs, they might finally become the American League representative in a World Series.

Ron Guidry will be the Yankee pitcher in the opener. Because Guidry, a left-hander, is pitching, Jim Frey, the Kansas City manager, has decided to use John Wathan, a 305 right-handed pitcher, in right field instead of Clint Hurdle, who hits lefty.

Good-Luck Porter
But Frey has kept left-handers Porter at catcher and Willie Aikens at first base.

Porter had three hits in seven times at bat against Guidry this season, but Aikens was hitless in four appearances and Wathan had one hit in seven trips.

Porter, over the years, has had pretty good luck against the Yankees.

Porter, over the years, has had pretty good luck against the Yankees.

Porter, over the years, has had pretty good luck against the Yankees.

Red Smith Philadelphia Story: A Rare Win at Home

New York Times Service
PHILADELPHIA — For five and two-thirds innings, Ken Forsch had shut the Phillies out with five hits. This was the first game of the playoff for the National League pennant, the fourth such opportunity for the Phillies in five years, their sixth postseason tournament since mankind came down out of the trees.

In that space they had played 20 postseason baseball games, won three and lost 17 — 10 of them by the margin of one run. Now they enjoyed an unexamined opportunity to absorb their 11th one-run defeat, for although their Steve Carlton was also pitching a five-hitter, the Houston Astros had crowded three singles into the third inning.

Jose Cruz, Luis Pujols, Enos Cabell, Art Howe, Rafael Landestoy — all are household names and all are employed by the Astros. They are half-champions of the National League but are unaccustomed to that role.

Playing the Carom
Nevertheless, with one out in the third Cruz had smashed a line drive back to the mound, where it caromed off Carlton's torso to Pete Rose to start first base. No trainer, nurse or intern had come out to check Carlton for possible damage. The most talented and least communicative left-handed pitcher on earth might not have told where he'd been hit. Steve doesn't speak to everyone.

Cesar Cedeno had followed with a single to center, and with two out Gary Woods, the household name brought up from Tucson six weeks ago for small outfield chores, punched a single to right for that 1-0 lead.

It was their second postseason victory at home since the National League settled down in Philadelphia in 1883. The other, also 3-1, was scored on Oct. 8, 1915, when Grover Cleveland Alexander beat the Boston Red Sox in the first game of the World Series.

Since then, 12 presidents have served in the White House and the United States has survived two world wars, a worldwide depression, Prohibition, the Korean and Vietnamese action and a movie featuring Ronald Reagan as Grover Cleveland Alexander. From here out, anything can happen.

The first championship match between Philadelphia's congenial losers and the nameless tenants of the Astrodome encountered clear weather that was cool but not Kubrick. It drew 65,277 witnesses, announced as the biggest crowd ever to attend a pennant playoff, and it was as orderly as a gospel service until Luzinski took his cut.

Tug Does His Thing
Comparative peace was soon restored, and after Carlton made room for a pinch batter, McGraw preserved the quiet, as is his wont. The ebullient left-hander, who won five and saved 20 games this season, came off the disabled list July 17. He had a .300 batting average and a .521 earned-run average since has been 0-2.

Arriving at the start of the eighth inning Tuesday night, he ordered three household names in order, walked Pujols leading off the ninth, then disposed of three more household names.

The last, Landestoy, grounded out to Manny Trillo at second. Tug watched as the routine play was completed, flung his left fist aloft in triumph, then strode across the infield pumping all hands within reach.

He hadn't had it this good since he was a Met.

Lakers to Buck Trend Against Repeating Champions

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Can a Magic act work as well the second time around? If so, the Los Angeles Lakers may become the National Basketball Association's first repeat champion since the 1968-69 Boston Celtics.

The Lakers, led by peerless center Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and dazzling rookie guard Magic Johnson, stormed to the league crown last season, beating the Philadelphia 76ers in six games in the championship series.

Abdul-Jabbar was the mainstay throughout the season as well as the playoffs; the ebullient Johnson proved his versatility and value when he filled in at center for the injured Abdul-Jabbar in the finale and played the game of his young life, coming up with 42 points, 15 rebounds and seven assists to bury the Sixers.

with nine games Friday, and the race looks to be as wide open as ever. Balance has been a hallmark in recent years with the title going to six different teams the last six seasons.

The Lakers, with Abdul-Jabbar playing better than ever and Johnson with a year of pro experience behind him, could be the team to break that trend. Guards Norm Nixon and Michael Cooper and forwards Jamaal Wilkes, Jim Chones and Mark Landsberger form a strong supporting cast. But Los Angeles is far from being a shoe-in.

The NBA, coming off a season that saw increases in both attendance and TV ratings, has expanded to 23 teams, moving further into football country with the addition of the Dallas Mavericks.

Dallas will be coached by Dick Motta, who guided the Washington Bullets to the title three years ago. Six other clubs open the season with new coaches — Bill Musselman at Cleveland, Scotty Robertson at Detroit, Jack McKinney at Indiana, Stan Albeck at San Antonio, Paul Silas at San Diego and Gene Shue at Washington.

George Gervin of San Antonio has won the scoring title the last three seasons and shows no signs of easing up. His former runningmate, forward Larry Kenon, jumped to the Chicago Bulls as a free agent. Others who switched teams via the free agent route included George Johnson (New Jersey to San Antonio) and Leon Douglas (Detroit to Kansas City).

Trades have also put familiar players in unfamiliar places, topped by the one-for-one blockbuster that sent Paul Westphal to Seattle and Dennis Johnson to Phoenix. Other veterans who will be wearing new uniforms include Robert Parish at Boston, Campy Russell at New York, Lloyd Free and Bernard King at Golden State, Phil Smith at San Diego and Mickey Johnson at Milwaukee.

system to work. That has been a key point in negotiations between the NBA and the referees' union over a new contract for officials, whose old pact expired in June.

Twelve of the 23 teams will make the playoffs — the four division winners, plus the next four clubs in each conference. A look at how the races shape up:

Eastern Conference
Atlantic Division
Boston and Philadelphia look like 60-game winners.



Philadelphia had everything but a reliable outside shooter last season, and Toney should fill that gap. A return to health by Doug Collins, a consistent season from Darryl Dawkins and another vintage year by Julius Erving and the Sixers will be tough to beat.

New York has a good young nucleus but desperately needs a power forward to take some of the board pressure off second-year center Bill Cartwright. New Jersey has the enforcer in Maurice Lucas but may end up starting two rookies, O'Koren and Gminski. Matthews, with great quickness and dazzling moves to the basket, and young forward Greg Ballard should peak up Washington.

Central Division
Milwaukee, which came on strong after adding hulking center Bob Lanier in midseason, is the team to beat. Marques Johnson, Brian Winters, Junior Bridgeman and Sidney Moncrief can produce points in bunches.

The outlook for Atlanta is clouded by guard Eddie Johnson's much documented off-court problems, as well as by preseason injuries to centers Wayne Rollins and Tom Burleson.

Cleveland, Detroit and Indiana all have new coaches, but too many of the same old problems. Chicago, however, could be a big surprise if rookie playmaker Lester and veteran center Artis Gilmore recover fully from knee injuries.

Western Conference
Pacific Division
As long as Abdul-Jabbar stays healthy and maintains his rediscovered enthusiasm, the Lakers are the team to beat. Depth is still a bit of a problem, although it is masked by the ability of Johnson, Chones and Cooper to each play more than one position.

The arrival of Westphal instantly changed Seattle from a team that relied on defense to win to one that can score with any. Jack Sikma and Lonnie Shelton are two rugged young players.

Dennis Johnson and smooth forward Walter Davis give Phoenix a new look, but pending a trade the Suns still appear undermanned beneath the boards.

Ali Says Thyroid Drug Hurt Title Showing

Alan Greenberg
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Muhammad Ali said Tuesday that he began taking doses of a thyroid drug 10 months before his title fight with Joe Frazier, thinking the drug would give him more energy. Instead, he said, it sapped it.

Said Dr. Dennis Cope, the UCLA internal medicine specialist who examined Ali. "One of the misconceptions about the drug is it gives you more energy. It doesn't. ... It wastes energy."

Williams said in a telephone interview that in 1978 he believed Ali had an underactive thyroid and that "I may have placed him in jeopardy by again prescribing the drug." Thyroidal, the doctor said, speeds up metabolism and interferes with the body's ability to cool itself.

Said Dr. Dennis Cope, the UCLA internal medicine specialist who examined Ali. "One of the misconceptions about the drug is it gives you more energy. It doesn't. ... It wastes energy."

in one round. It wasn't my age. If I was 50, I could have put up a better fight than that. My reflexes were slow. I was tired after the first round.

Side Effects
Thyroidal is said to have many potential side effects — increased appetite, weight loss, sensitivity to heat, fatigue and weakness, bulging of the eyeballs and personality change. It also can affect blood pressure.

kidney damage and a brain scan was absolutely negative.

At first indefinite about his boxing future, Ali said "I will return" after repeated questioning. The fact that he can now describe his performance against Frazier to something other than advancing age appeared to give him renewed faith.

"If it's age and I'm finished and washed up, I'll face it. But if it was because I wasn't healthy because of the drugs, ..."



European Soccer Draws
From Agency Dispatches
ZURICH — Following are the draws for the second round of the three major European club soccer competitions. The first teams listed host the first of two home-and-away legs. Matches are scheduled for Oct. 22 and Nov. 5.

UEFA Cup
Borac Stars Zastava (Bosnia) - Rodnik NIS (Yugoslavia)

UEFA Cup
Borac Stars Zastava (Bosnia) - Rodnik NIS (Yugoslavia)

UEFA Cup
Borac Stars Zastava (Bosnia) - Rodnik NIS (Yugoslavia)

UEFA Cup
Borac Stars Zastava (Bosnia) - Rodnik NIS (Yugoslavia)

UEFA Cup
Borac Stars Zastava (Bosnia) - Rodnik NIS (Yugoslavia)

UEFA Cup
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